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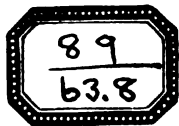
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# STATEMENT

SUBMITTED BY THE

UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL

TO THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA

AS ARBITRATOR

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY CONCLUDED  
SEPTEMBER 7, 1889, BETWEEN BRAZIL AND  
THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

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VOL. V.

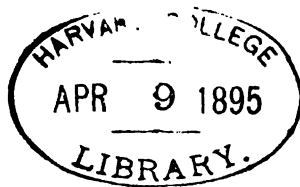
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APPENDIX

MAPS

NEW YORK

1894



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# EXPOSIÇÃO

QUE OS

ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL

APRESENTAM AO

PRESIDENTE DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DA  
AMERICA

COMO ARBITRO

SEGUNDO AS ESTIPULAÇÕES DO TRATADO DE 7 DE SETEMBRO  
DE 1889, CONCLUÍDO ENTRE O BRAZIL E A  
REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

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VOL. V.

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APPENDICE

MAPPAS

NEW YORK

1894



## LIST OF MAPS IN VOLUME V.

1. Section of *first Map of Paraguay constructed by the Jesuits of that Province*, presented to the R. F. VINCENZO CARAFFA, VIIth General of the Order, between the years 1645 and 1649. Engraved by GERARD COECK, at Amsterdam, and published in the *Atlas Major* of J. BLAEUW.
2. Section of the *Map of Paraguay* by G. DE L'ISLE, Paris, 1703.
3. Section of the *second Map of Paraguay constructed by the Jesuits of that Province*, in 1722, presented to the R. F. MICHELANGELO TAMBURINI, XIVth General of the Order, and engraved by J. PETROSCHI, at Rome, 1726.
4. Section of the *German edition of the second Map of Paraguay by the Jesuits*, presented to R. F. MICHELANGELO TAMBURINI, XIVth General of the Order. Engraved by M. SEUTTER at Augsburg (1730, according to the Catalogue of the British Museum).
5. Section of the *third Map of Paraguay by the Jesuits of that Province*, presented to the R. F. FRANCISCUS RETZ, XVth General of the Order, and engraved by J. PETROSCHI at Rome, 1732.
6. Section of the *Map of Paraguay* by D'ANVILLE, in Vol. XXI of the *Lettres Édifiantes* by the Jesuits. Paris, 1733.
7. Fac-simile of a manuscript *Map of the Upper Uruguay*, by D'ANVILLE, in the keeping of the French Foreign Office.
8. Section of the *Map of South America* by D'ANVILLE. Paris, 1748.

- ✓ 9. Section of the *Map of the Missions of the Society of Jesus in the Rivers Paraná and Uruguay*, by R. F. JOSEPH QUIROGA, of the same Society in the Province of Paraguay. Year 1749. Engraved by FERDINANDO FRANCESCHELLI, Rome, 1753.
- ✓ 10. Section of the manuscript *Map, dated 1749, used by the Portuguese and Spanish Plenipotentiaries in the negotiation of the Treaty of Limits of 1750*. The original is in the keeping of the French Foreign Office.  
 NOTE.—The fac-simile of the original, without the meridians, is presented under N<sup>o</sup> 7 A in Vol. VI., where Map N<sup>o</sup> 8 A will be found, on which the degrees of Longitude were traced, under the direction of M. EMILE LEVASSEUR, Member of the Institut de France, with reference to the meridians of Rio de Janeiro, Greenwich, and Paris.
- ✓ 11. Section of the manuscript "*Map of the confines of Brazil with the Territories of the Crown of Spain in South America*," drawn by PALOMARES. This Map is in the keeping of the Department of State, Madrid, and seems to have been drawn in 1750.
- ✓ 11 bis. The same Map, No. 11, enlarged to the scale of the preceding, No. 1 to 10.
- ✓ 11 ter. Section of the "*Map of the confines of Brazil with the lands of the Crown of Spain in South America*," dated 1749. Appended to Vol. III. of the *Collecção de Tratados* by BORGES DE CASTRO, Lisbon, 1856.
- ✓ 12. Section of the *Map of Paraguay* by BELLIN (1756), in CHARLEVOIX, *Histoire du Paraguay*.
- 13. Section of the manuscript *Map in the Portuguese Diary of the demarcation made in 1759 and 1760*, drawn by the Portuguese geographer PACHECO DE CHRISTO, and dated S. Nicolas of the Missions, 8th April, 1760. The original is in the keeping of the Brazilian Special Mission at Washington.
- ✓ 14. Section of a manuscript *Spanish Map of the Confines of the lands of the two Crowns of Spain and Portugal in South America*. This Map must have been drawn on the River Plate, and retouched in 1760. The original is in the keeping of the Brazilian Special Mission at Washington.

- ✓15. Section of the manuscript "*Plan of the General Captainship of the three Provinces of Rio de la Plata, Paraguay, Tucuman, under the governorship of H. Exc. Dn. Francisco Bucareli y Vrsua*," by DN. FRANCISCO MILLAU Y MARAVAL. Year 1768. The original is in the keeping of the Department of State, Madrid.
- ✓16. Section of the *Map of South America* by OLMEDILLA, Geographer in the service of the King of Spain, and afterwards Chief Cosmographer of the Kingdom. Engraved and printed in 1775 by command of the King of Spain, and used by the Spanish Plenipotentiary in the negotiation of the treaty of 1777.
- ✓17. Section of the manuscript "*Map of the Provinces of Paraguay and Guarani Missions, with the District of Corrientes*," dated "Assumpcion del Paraguay, 30th Aug., 1787," and dedicated to "DN. JOSEPH NICOLAS DE AZARA" by FELIX DE AZARA. A copy of this Map is in the keeping of the Department of State, Madrid.
- ✓18. Section of a manuscript *Map by the Spanish Commissioners after the second Survey*. Drawn by CABRER. The original is in the keeping of the Department of State, Madrid.
- ✓19. Section of a manuscript *Map* by MIGUEL LASTARRIA (Spanish), Madrid, 1804. The original is preserved in the National Library, Paris, Department of Manuscripts.
- ✓20. Reduced fac-simile of the *Map of the Contested Territory by the Brazilian-Argentine Joint Commission* (1887-1889).
- ✓21. *Comparison of the Map of the Plenipotentiaries, 1749 (No. 10), with the Spanish Map, 1760 (No. 14).*
- ✓22. *Comparison of the Map of the Plenipotentiaries, 1749 (No. 10), with the Map of the Brazilian-Argentine Joint Commission (No. 20).*
- ✓23. *Comparison of the Map of the Portuguese Diary of the Demarcation made in 1759 and 1760 (No. 13) with the Map of the Brazilian-Argentine Joint Commission (No. 20).*

- v 24. *Comparison of the Map of OLMEDILLA, 1775 (No. 16), with the Map of the Brazilian-Argentine Joint Commission (No. 20).*
- v 25. *Comparison of the Map of the Plenipotentiaries, 1749 (No. 10), with the Map by the Spanish Commissioners on the second Demarcation (No. 18).*
- v 26. *Comparison of the Map by the Spanish Commissioners on the second Demarcation (No. 18) with the Map by the Brazilian-Argentine Joint Commission (No. 20).*
- v 27. *Fac-simile of several waterfalls represented in maps of the XVIIIth Century.*
- v 28. *Plan of the mouth of the River Pepiry-Guaçu.*
- v 29. *Section of the Uruguay between the Guarita (the Uruguay-Pitã of the Demarcators in 1759) and the Pepiry-Guaçu, referred to in the Spanish Instructions dated 1779.*
- v 30. *River Iguaçu from the mouth of the S. Antonio to the Great Falls.*
- v 31. *Itinerary of CABEZA DE VACA in 1541-1542.*
- v 32. *Fac-simile of a part of the Map "Paraguay, ó Prov. de Rio de la Plata," by WILLEM JANSON BLAEUW (GUILJELMUS BLAEUW), died in 1638 (Itinerary of CABEZA DE VACA).*

## EXPLANATION.

The Maps numbered 1 to 10, 11<sup>bis</sup>, and 12 to 26 are all presented on the same scale as the original N<sup>o</sup> 3 in order to facilitate their comparative examination.

N<sup>o</sup> 1 is the first Map in which an affluent of the Uruguay with the name of Pepiry appears. The position of this affluent cannot be determined because the Map does not give the Great Falls of the Uruguay (This Map is examined in Vol. I. of this Statement, pp. 125 to 128).

N<sup>o</sup> 2 gives to the East of the Acaraguá two unnamed affluents, which are the Guanumbaca and the Pepiry of Map N<sup>o</sup> 1 (Examined in Vol. I., pp. 128 to 132).

Maps N<sup>os</sup> 3 (1722), 4 (1730), 5 (1732), 6 (1733), 7 (1733), and 8 (1748) show that the Spanish Jesuits of Paraguay and D'ANVILLE gave the names of Pepiry and Uruguay-Pitã to two affluents *below the Great Falls of the Uruguay*. The river Pequiry or Pepiry of the Brazilians of S. Paulo,—*the first above the Great Falls*,—appears on these Maps, but without a name (These Maps are examined in Vol. I, pp. 133 to 147).

N<sup>o</sup> 9, by QUIROGA, shows that until 1749 the Spanish Jesuits gave the name of Apitereby to the first river above the Great Falls (Examined in Vol. I., pp. 153, 154).

N<sup>o</sup> 10 (fac-simile of the whole Map, N<sup>o</sup> 7 A in Vol. VI., and N<sup>o</sup> 8 A, with several superpositions made by M. EMILE LEVASSEUR, of the Institut de France) is a section of the Map of 1749, used by the Plenipotentiaries of Portugal and Spain in the negotiation of the Treaty of 1750. In this Map *the first river above the Great Falls* appears under the name

of Pequirí (Pequirí or Pepirí in the Treaty), according to the information of the Brazilians of S. Paulo. The Portuguese cartographer represented the mouth of the Uruguay-Pitã below the Great Falls as in the previous Maps of the Spanish Jesuits (This Map of 1749 is quoted and explained in Vol. I., pp. 40 to 54, and examined in same Vol., pp. 148 to 166).

Nº 11 and 11<sup>ter</sup> are reproductions of Spanish Maps contemporaneous with Nº 10. They transfer the name Uruguay-Pitã, to a river whose mouth is above that of the Pepiry (Examined in Vol. I., pp. 50 to 54).

Nº 11<sup>bis</sup> is a reproduction of Nº 11 raised to the same scale as the other maps.

Nº 12 (1756) is an enlarged fac-simile of a section of the Map of Paraguay by BELLIN. A fac-simile of the whole Map is presented on tracing-cloth under Nº 10 A (Vol. VI.), and by placing this over Nº 7 A (Vol. VI.), which is a fac-simile of the Map of 1749 of the Plenipotentiaries, it is seen that the Map of BELLIN is a faithful and exact copy of the other (Comparative examination in Vol. I., pp. 162 to 165).

Nº 13 is a reduced reproduction of the Map drawn after survey by the Demarcators of 1759. The Pepiry or Pequirí—the first river above the Great Falls—already has in this Map the name of Pepiry-Guaçû. The name Uruguay-Pitã is transferred to a river above the Great Falls, a river now called Guarita. The first river that had the name of Uruguay-Pitã (the one that has this name in the Map of 1749, Nº 10) was known in 1759 as the Paricay. In Vol. VI., under Nº 12 A, is a fac-simile of this Map in the same size as the original (Quoted in Vol. I., pp. 1 to 9).

Nº 14 (1760) is a Spanish Map (quoted in Vol. I., pp. 154, 155) which still gives the name of Uruguay-Pitã ("Red Uruguay") to a river below the Great Falls. The mouth of this river is between those of the Ipané and Guanumbaca, two affluents on the right bank of the Uruguay. Examining Nº 12 A (Vol. VI.) it is seen that the affluent of the left bank of the Uruguay, whose mouth is between

these two rivers, was called Paricay in 1759. It is now named Rio Turvo ("muddy river"). This was, therefore, the first river that was named Uruguay-Pitã, a name afterwards transferred, as was ascertained in 1759, to a river above the Great Falls.

Nº 15 is an official Spanish Map of 1768 by MILLAU, in which the Pepiry-Guaçû has the old name of Pequiry. The Uruguay-Pitã is the same whose mouth was surveyed in 1759 by the first demarcators. The full reproduction of this Map is in Vol. VI. under Nº 13 A. In the same volume, under Nº 14 A, there is another Map, of 1770, by the same MILLAU, in which the Pepiry-Guaçû appears with the name of Pequiry (These two Maps are examined in Vol. I., pp. 182 to 184).

Nº 16 is a section of the well-known Map of South America by OLMEDILLA, the Map used by the Plenipotentiary of Spain in the negotiation of the Treaty of 1777. In this Map the Pepiry-Guaçû is seen with its name: Pepiry-Guazú. This river, as well as the Uruguay-Pitã (its mouth) and the S. Antonio, are the rivers surveyed in 1759 by the first demarcators. The Treaty of 1777 used the double name of *Pepiry-Guaçû* or *Pequiry*, because the river was designated by both names, as these geographical documents show (The Map by OLMEDILLA is examined in Vol. I., pp. 184 to 192).

Nº 17 is a section of another Spanish Map of 1787, by FELIX DE AZARA. In this also the rivers Pepiry-Guaçû and S. Antonio are those determined in the Treaty of 1777. The Pepiry-Guaçû is designated in this Map by the names of Pepiry or Pepiry-Guaçû, and one of its affluents by that of Pequiry or Pepiry Miní. The Map can be better examined from the fac-simile, Nº 18 A, Vol. VI. (Quoted in Vol. I., p. 184).

The Maps numbered 18 and 19 are Spanish, and posterior to the discovery of the river more to the East, which since 1789 the Commissioners of Spain endeavored to substitute for the true Pepiry-Guaçû of the Treaty of 1777 and of the Spanish Instructions of 1778 and 1779.

Nº 18 was drawn by CABRER towards the end of the last century. In it the Pepiry-Guaçu of the demarcators of 1759 and of the Treaty of 1777 is designated as "Pepiry de los antiguos demarcadores" (the Pepiry of the old demarcators), and the river discovered in 1788 has the name of "Piquiry or Pepiry-Guazú." It is the Pequirí-Guazú of OYÁRVIDE and of the Argentine pretension. The course of the S. Antonio Guazú, whose sources were discovered in 1791 by OYÁRVIDE, is traced upon this Map by mere supposition. The Uruguay-Pitã (the second of that name since 1759), to which the Spanish Instructions of 1779 refer, is thus designated: "Mbery taken for the Uruguay-Pitã in the last demarcation." The old river Trigoty, more to the East, called by the Portuguese Rio da Picada, is named on this Map Uruguay-Pitã, a name which the Spanish Commissioners transferred to it in 1788. In Vol. VI., under Nº 20 A, is a full reproduction of this Map.

Nº 19, by MIGUEL LASTARRIA (1804), gives the name of Pepiri-Mini to the Pepiry-Guaçu of the Treaty of 1777, and that of Pepiri-Guaxú to the river discovered in 1788, that is to say, to the Pequirí-Guazú of OYÁRVIDE and of the Argentine pretension. The S. Antonio Guazú, whose sources were discovered by OYÁRVIDE in 1791, appears in the Map of LASTARRIA with the name of S. Antonio Guaxú. The Uruguay-Pitã in this Map is *the third river to which the Spaniards gave that name since 1788*, that is, the old Trigoty, now Rio da Varzea. The unnamed river between this and the Sebolaty, is the Uruguay-Pitã of 1759, *the second river of that name*; and the Sebolaty (or Cebolaty) is *the first Uruguay-Pitã, that is, the river which in all Maps previous to the survey of 1759 had the name of Uruguay-Pitã*.

Nº 20 is a reduced fac-simile of the Map of the Brazilian-Argentine Joint Commission. In Vol. VI. will be found a larger colored fac-simile of this Map.

The numbers from 21 to 26 present superpositions in which some of the previous maps are compared.

The fac-similes collected under Nº 27 show that *the widen-*

*ing of the course of the Uruguay and an island which are seen in the Map of 1749 of the Plenipotentiaries represent the Great Falls of the Uruguay.*

The Plan N<sup>o</sup> 28, of the mouth of the Pepiry-Guaçû, is a reduction of that which was drawn after survey by the Brazilian-Argentine Joint Commission in 1887.

In N<sup>o</sup> 29 is presented a section of the Uruguay between the mouth of the Guarita (Uruguay-Pitã of 1759) and that of the Pepiry-Guaçû, and in N<sup>o</sup> 30 the section of the Iguaçû from the Great Falls to the mouth of the S. Antonio. These plans serve to explain the Spanish Instructions of 1779 (Vol. I., pp. 193 to 205).

Maps 31 and 32 show the itinerary of the expedition of CABEZA DE VACA in 1541 and 1542, referred to in Vol. I., pp. 230 to 234.

*Rio-Grande*



## RELAÇÃO DOS MAPPAS REUNIDOS NO VOLUME V.

1. Secção do *primeiro Mappa do Paraguay construido pelos Jesuitas d'essa Provincia* e por elles dedicado ao R. P. VINCENZO CARAFFA, VII Geral da Ordem, entre os annos de 1645 e 1649. Gravado por GERARD COECK em Amsterdam e publicado no *Atlas Major* de J. BLAEUW.
2. Secção da *Carta do Paraguay* por G. DE L'ISLE, Pariz, 1703.
3. Secção do *segundo Mappa do Paraguay construido pelos Jesuitas d'essa Provincia em 1722*, e offerecido por elles ao R. P. MICHELANGELO TAMBURINI, XIV Geral da Ordem. Gravado por J. PETROSCHI em Roma, 1726.
4. Secção da *edição allemã do segundo Mappa do Paraguay pelos Jesuitas*, offerecida ao R. P. TAMBURINI, XIV Geral da Ordem. Gravada por M. SEUTTER em Augsburgo (1730, segundo o Catalogo do Museu Britannico).
5. Secção do *terceiro Mappa do Paraguay construido pelos Jesuitas d'essa Provincia*, offerecido ao R. P. FRANCISCUS RETZ, XV Geral da Ordem, e gravado em Roma por J. PETROSCHI, 1732.
6. Secção do *Mappa do Paraguay* por D'ANVILLE, no Tomo XXI das *Lettres Édifiantes* dos Jesuitas, Pariz, 1733.
7. Fac simile de um *Mappa manuscripto do Alto Uruguay* por D'ANVILLE, conservado no Ministerio dos Negocios Estrangeiros de França.
8. Secção do *Mappa da America Meridional* por D'ANVILLE, Pariz, 1748.

9. Secção do *Mappa de las Misiones de la Compañia de Jesus en los rios Parand y Vrugway*, pelo R. P. JOSEPH QUIROGA, da mesma Companhia na Provincia do Paraguay. Anno de 1749. Gravado por FERDINANDO FRANCESCELLI em Roma, 1753.
10. Secção do *Mappa manuscripto de 1749 de que se servirão os Plenipotenciarios de Portugal e Hespanha na negociação do Tratado de 1750*. O original está no Ministerio dos Negocios Estrangeiros de França.  
 Nota.—O fac simile do original, sem os meridianos, é apresentado sob o N.º 7 A no Vol. VI, onde se encontra tambem o Mappa N.º 8 A, no qual os grãos de longitude forão traçados, sob a direcção de M. EMILE LEVASSEUR, membro do Instituto do França, com referencia aos meridianos do Rio de Janeiro, Greenwich, e Pariz.
11. Secção do "*Mappa de los confines del Brasil con las tierras de la Corona de España en la America Meridional*," desenhado por PALOMARES. Este Mappa está no Archivo do Ministerio de Estado em Madrid, e parece ter sido desenhado no anno de 1750.
- 11 bis. O mesmo Mappa No. 11 augmentado á escala dos precedentes de No. 1 a 10.
- 11 ter. Secção do "*Mappa de los confines del Brasil con las tierras de la Corona de España en la America Meridional*," datado de 1749. Appenso ao Tomo III da *Collecção de Tratados* de BORGES DE CASTRO, Lisboa, 1856.
12. Secção da *Carta do Paraguay* por BELLIN (1756), em CHARLEVOIX, *Histoire du Paraguay*.
13. Secção do *Mappa manuscripto no Diario Portuguez da demarcação feita em 1759 e 1760*, desenhado por PACHECO DE CHRISTO, e datado em S. Nicoláo de Missões a 8 de Abril de 1760. O original está sob a guarda da Missão Especial do Brazil em Washington.
14. Secção de um Mappa manuscripto hespanhol, que deve ter sido feito no Rio da Prata e retocado em 1760. Titulo:—*Mapa de los Confines de las dos Coronas de España y Portugal en la America Meridional*. O original está soba a guarda da Missão Especial do Brazil em Washington.

15. Secção do "*Plano de la Capitanía Gen'l de las tres Provincias del Rio de la Plata, Paraguay, Tucuman, del mando del Ex'mo Señor DN. FRANCº BVCARELI Y VRSVA. . . . Año 1768. . . . Hecho por el Teniente de Navio de la Real Armada DN. FRANCISCO MILLAU Y MARAVAL.*" Manuscrito. O original é conservado no Ministerio de Estado, Madrid.
16. Secção do *Mapa geographico de America Meridional* por OLMEDILLA, Geographo Pensionado pelo Rei de Hespanha, e depois Cosmographo-Mór do Reino. Gravado e impresso em 1775 por ordem do Rei de Hespanha. E' o Mappa de que se servio o Plenipotenciario de Hespanha na negociação do Tratado de 1777.
17. Secção da "*Carta Espherica, ó reducida de las Provincias del Paraguay, y Misiones Guaranis con el Distrito de Corrientes.*" Mappa manuscrito datado em "*Assumpcion del Paraguay, 30 de Agosto de 1787,*" e dedicado "*Al Sor. DN. JSPH. NICOLAS DE AZARA*" por FELIX DE AZARA. No Archivo do Ministerio de Estado, Madrid.
18. Secção de um *Mappa manuscrito, construido pelos Commissarios hespanhóes depois da segunda demarcação.* Desenhado por CABRER. O original está no Ministerio de Estado, Madrid.
19. Secção de um *Mappa manuscrito* por MIGUEL LASTARRIA (Hespanhol), Madrid, 1804. O original está na Secção dos Manuscritos da Bibliotheca Nacional de Pariz.
20. Fac simile reduzido da *Carta do Territorio em Litigio pela Commissão Mixta Brasileira-Argentina* (1887-1889).
21. *Comparação do "Mappa das Cortes" de 1749 (Nº 10) com o Mappa hespanhol de 1760 (Nº 14).*
22. *Comparação do "Mappa das Cortes" de 1749 (Nº 10) com o da Commissão Mixta Brasileira-Argentina (Nº 20).*
23. *Comparação do Mappa no Diario Portuguez da demarcação de 1759 e 1760 (Nº 13) com o da Commissão Mixta Brasileira-Argentina (N. 20).*

xviii *RELAÇÃO DOS MAPPAS REUNIDOS NO VOL. V.*

24. *Comparação do Mappa de OLMEDILLA, 1775 (Nº 16), com o da Comissão Mixta Brasileira-Argentina (Nº 20).*
25. *Comparação do "Mappa das Cortes" de 1749 (Nº 10) com o dos Commissarios hespanhóes da segunda demarcação (Nº 18).*
26. *Comparação do Mappa dos Commissarios hespanhóes da segunda demarcação (Nº 18) com o Mappa da Comissão Mixta Brasileira-Argentina (Nº 20).*
27. *Fac Simile de varios Saltos de rios representados em mappas do XVIII Seculo.*
28. *Plano da foz do Rio Pepiry-Guaçu.*
29. *Trecho do Rio Uruguay entre os rios Pepiry-Guaçu e Guarita, ou Uruguay Pittã de 1759, a que se referem as Instrucções hespanholas de 1779.*
30. *Rio Iguaçu desde a foz do S. Antonio até ao Salto Grande.*
31. *Itinerario de CABEZA DE VACA em 1541-1542.*
32. *Fac simile de uma parte do Mappa "Paraguay, ó Prov. de Rio de la Plata," por WILLEM JANSON BLAEUW (GUILJELMUS BLAEUW), morto em 1638 (Itinerario de CABEZA DE VACA).*

## EXPLICAÇÃO.

Os Mappas numerados de 1 a 10, 11<sup>bis</sup> e 12 a 26 são todos apresentados na mesma escala do original N° 3 para facilitar o seu estudo comparativo.

O N° 1 é o primeiro Mappa em que apparece um affluente do Uruguay com o nome de Pepiry. A posição d'esse affluente não pôde ser determinada porque o Mappa não apresenta o Salto Grande do Uruguay (Este Mappa é estudado no Vol. II d'esta Esposição, pp. 118 a 120).

O N° 2 (1703) dá a Léste do Acaraguá dois affluentes sem nome, que são o Guanumbaca e o Pepirí do Mappa N° 1 (Examinado no Vol. II, pp. 121 a 125).

Os Mappas N° 3 (1722), 4 (1730), 5 (1732), 6 (1733), 7 (1733) e 8 (1748) mostram que os Jesuitas hespanhoes do Paraguay e D'ANVILLE davam os nomes de Pepiry e Uruguay-Pitã a dois affluentes *abaixo do Salto Grande do Uruguay*. O rio Pequiry ou Pepiry dos Brasileiros de S. Paulo, —*primeiro acima do Salto Grande*,—figura n'esses Mappas, mas sem nome (Estes mappas são estudados no Vol. II, pp. 126 a 140).

O N° 9, de QUIROGA, mostra que até 1749 os Jesuitas hespanhoes chamavam Apitereby ao primeiro rio acima do Salto Grande. (Citado no Vol. II, p. 146).

O N° 10 (fac simile de todo o Mappa, N° 7 A no Vol. VI e N° 8 A, contendo varias superposições feitas por M. EMILE LEVASSEUR, do Instituto de França) é uma secção do Mappa portuguez de 1749 de que se serviram os Plenipotenciarios de Portugal e Hespanha na negociação do Tratado de 1750. N'elle apparece o *primeiro rio acima do Salto Grande com o nome de Pequirí* (Pequirí ou Pepirí no Tratado), segundo informação dos Brasileiros de S. Paulo.

O cartographo portuguez representou a foz do Uruguay-Pitã aguas abaixo do Salto Grande, como nos Mappas anteriores dos Jesuitas hespanhoes (Este Mappa de 1749 está citado e explicado no Vol. II, pp. 38 a 52, e estudado no mesmo Vol. pp. 140 a 158).

O N<sup>o</sup> 11 e o N<sup>o</sup> 11<sup>ter</sup> são reproducções de dois mappas hespanhoes contemporaneos do N<sup>o</sup> 10. Elles apresentam o nome Uruguay-Pitã já transferido para um rio cuja foz está aguas acima da do Pepiry (Examinados no Vol. II, pp. 48 a 52).

O N<sup>o</sup> 11<sup>bis</sup> é reproducção do N<sup>o</sup> 11 elevado á escala uniforme dos outros mappas.

O N<sup>o</sup> 12 (1756) é fac simile augmentado de uma secção do Mappa do Paraguay por BELLIN. Um fac simile integral é apresentado em papel tela com o N<sup>o</sup> 10 A (Vol. VI), e sobrepondo este ao N<sup>o</sup> 7 A (Vol. VI), que é fac simile do Mappa de 1749 dos Plenipotenciarios, vê-se que o Mappa de BELLIN é copia fiel e exacta do outro (Exame comparativo, Vol. II, pp. 154 a 158).

O N<sup>o</sup> 13 é reproducção reduzida do Mappa levantado pelos Demarcadores de 1759. O Pepiry ou Pequiry,—primeiro rio acima do Salto Grande,—já tem n'esse Mappa o nome de Pepiry-Guaçû. O nome Uruguay-Pitã está transferido para um rio acima do Salto Grande, rio hoje chamado Guarita. O primeiro rio que teve o nome de Uruguay-Pitã (o que tem esse nome no Mappa de 1749, N<sup>o</sup> 10) era conhecido em 1759 por Paricay. No Vol. VI está com o N<sup>o</sup> 12 A o fac simile d'este Mappa do tamanho do original (Citado no Vol. II, pp. 102 a 104).

O N<sup>o</sup> 14 (1760) é um Mappa hespanhol (Vol. II, p. 147), que ainda dá o nome de Uruguay-Pitã (Uruguay Vermelho) a um rio abaixo do Salto Grande. A foz d'esse rio fica entre as do Ipané e Guanumbaca, affluentes da margem direita do Uruguay. Examinando o N<sup>o</sup> 12 A (Vol. VI), vê-se que o affluente da margem esquerda do Uruguay que tem a foz entre as d'aquelles dois rios era chamado Paricay em 1759. Hoje tem o nome de Rio Turvo. Era esse, portanto, o rio que primeiro teve o nome de Uruguay-Pitã,

transferido depois, como se verificou em 1759, para um rio acima do Salto Grande.

O N.º 15 é um Mappa official hespanhol de 1768, por MILLAU, em que o Pepiry-Guaçú tem o antigo nome de Pequiry. O Uruguay-Pitã é o mesmo rio cuja foz foi reconhecida em 1759 pelos primeiros demarcadores. A reprodução integral d'este Mappa está no Vol. VI com o N.º 13 A. No mesmo Vol. ha, com o N.º 14 A, outro Mappa, de 1770 e do mesmo MILLAU, em que o Pepiry-Guaçú está com o nome de Pequiry (Estes dois mappas são examinados no Vol. II, pp. 175 e 176).

O N.º 16 é uma secção do celebre Mappa da America Meridional por OLMEDILLA, Mappa de que se servio o Plenipotenciario de Hespanha na negociação do Tratado de 1777. O Pepiry-Guaçú está com o seo nome escripto segundo a orthographia hespanhola (Pepiry-Guazú). Tanto este rio como o Uruguay-Pitã (a foz) e o S. Antonio são os rios reconhecidos em 1759 pelos primeiros demarcadores. O Tratado de 1777 empregou o duplo nome de *Pepiry-Guaçú* ou *Pequiry* porque o rio era designado por ambos os nomes como demonstram estes documentos geographicos (O Mappa de OLMEDILLA é estudado no Vol. II, pp. 176 a 184).

O N.º 17 é secção de outro Mappa hespanhol, de 1787, por FELIX DE AZARA. Tambem n'este os rios Pepiry-Guaçú e S. Antonio são os determinados no Tratado de 1777. O Pepiry-Guaçú é designado n'este Mappa pelos nomes de Pepiry ou Pepiry-Guaçú e um seo affluente por Pequiry ou Pepiry Miní. O Mappa pode ser examinado melhor no fac simile N.º 18 A, Vol. VI (Citado no Vol. II, p. 176).

Os Mappas N.ºs 18 e 19 são hespanhoes, e posteriores ao descobrimento do rio mais oriental que os Commissarios de Hespanha desde 1789 pretenderam substituir ao verdadeiro Pepiry-Guaçú do Tratado de 1777 e das Instruções hespanholas de 1778 e 1779.

O N.º 18 é desenhado por CABRER em fins do seculo passado. N'elle o Pepiry-Guaçú dos demarcadores de 1759 e do Tratado de 1777 é designado por "Pepiry de los antiguos demarcadores," e o rio descoberto em 1788 tem o nome de

“Piquiry ó Pepiry-guazú.” E’o Pequirí-Guazú de OYÁRVIDE e da pretensão argentina. O curso do S. Antonio Guazú, cujas nascentes foram descobertas em 1791 por OYÁRVIDE, é traçado por simples supposição n’este Mappa. O Uruguay-Pitã (segundo rio d’esse nome desde 1759), a que se referem as Instrucções hespanholas de 1779, é designado assim: “Mbery tomado por Uruguay-Pitã en la pasada demarcacion.” O antigo rio Trigoty, mais oriental, chamado pelos Portuguezes Rio da Picada, tem n’esse Mappa o nome de Uruguay-Pitã, que os Commissarios hespanhóes transferiram para ahi em 1788. No Vol. VI está com o N° 20 A a reprodução integral d’este Mappa.

O N° 19, por MIGUEL LASTARRIA (1804), dá o nome de Pepiri-Miní ao Pepiry-Guaçú do Tratado de 1777, e o de Pepirí-Guaxú ao rio descoberto em 1788, isto é, ao Pequirí-Guazú de OYÁRVIDE e da pretensão argentina. O S. Antonio Guazú, cujas nascentes foram descobertas por OYÁRVIDE em 1791, figura no Mappa de LASTARRIA com o nome de S. Antonio Guaxú. O Uruguay-Pitã n’este Mappa é o *terceiro rio a que os Hespanhóes applicaram esse nome* desde 1788, isto é, o antigo Trigoty, hoje rio da Varzea. O rio sem nome, entre este e o Sebollaty, é o Uruguay-Pitã de 1759, *segundo rio d’esse nome*, e o Sebollaty (ou Cebollaty) é o *primeiro Uruguay-Pitã*, isto é, o rio que em todas as cartas anteriores ao reconhecimento de 1759 tinha o nome de Uruguay-Pitã.

O N° 20 é fac simile reduzido do Mappa da Commissão Mixta Brasileira-Argentina. No Vol. VI está um fac simile colorido e em escala muito maior.

Os de N°s 21 a 26 apresentam superposições em que são comparados alguns dos Mappas anteriores.

Os fac similes reunidos sob o N° 27 mostram que o *alargamento do curso do Uruguay e uma ilha que se notam no Mappa de 1749 dos Plenipotenciarios representam o Salto Grande do Uruguay.*

A Planta N° 28, da foz do Pepiry-Guaçú, é redução da que foi levantada pela Commissão Mixta Brasileira-Argentina em 1887.

Com o N° 29 é apresentada a secção do Uruguay entre a foz do Guarita (Uruguay-Pitã de 1759) e a do Pepiry-Guaçu, e com o N° 30 a secção do Iguaçu desde o Salto Grande até á foz do S. Antonio. Estas Plantas servem para a intelligencia das Instrucções hespanholas de 1779 (Vol. II, pp. 186 a 197).

Os Mappas N°s 31 e 32 mostram o itinerario da expedição de CABEZA DE VACA em 1541 e 1542 (Vol. II, pp. 221 a 225).

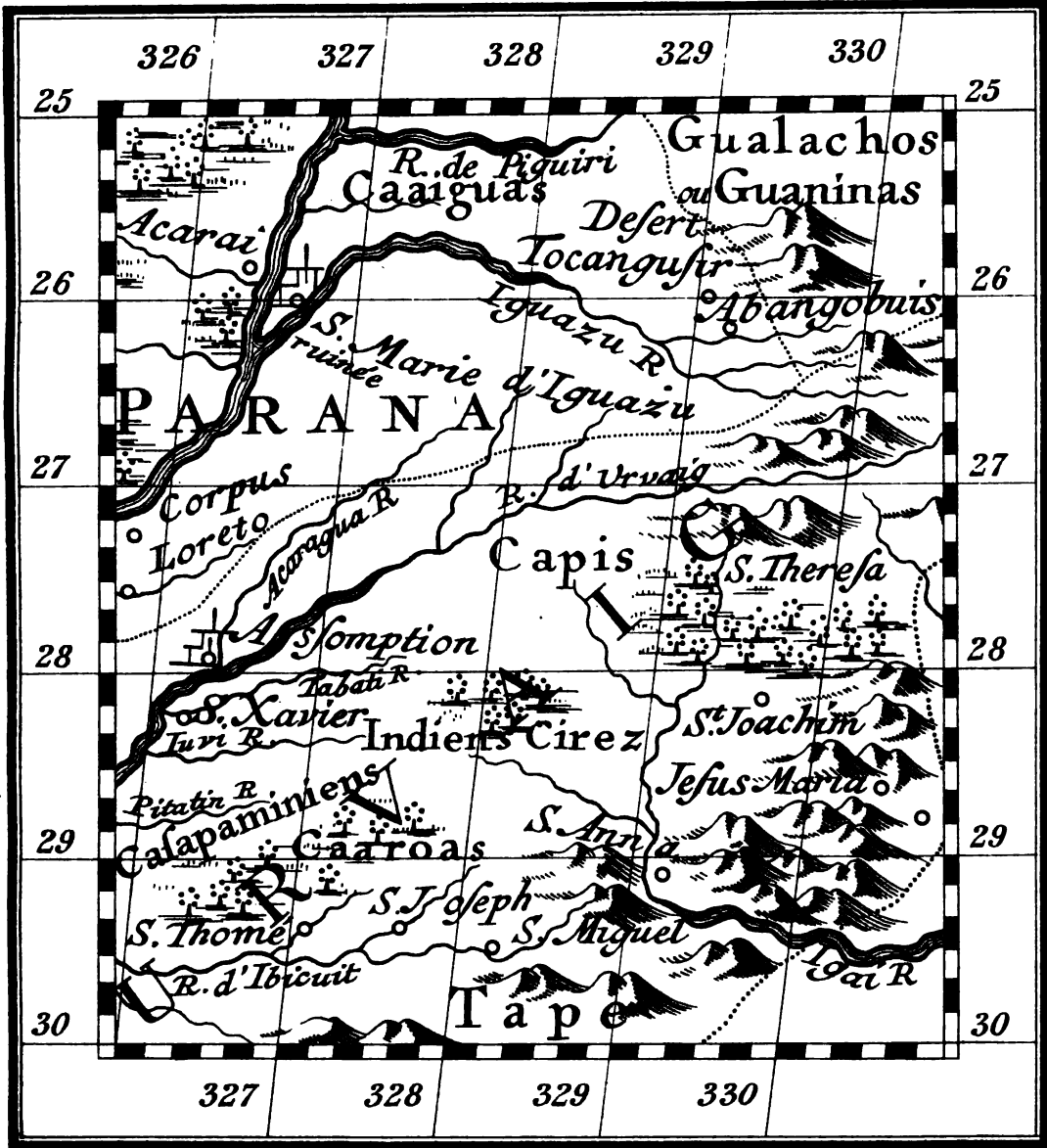






No. 2.

FROM THE MAP OF PARAGUAY BY G. DE L'ISLE, 1703.

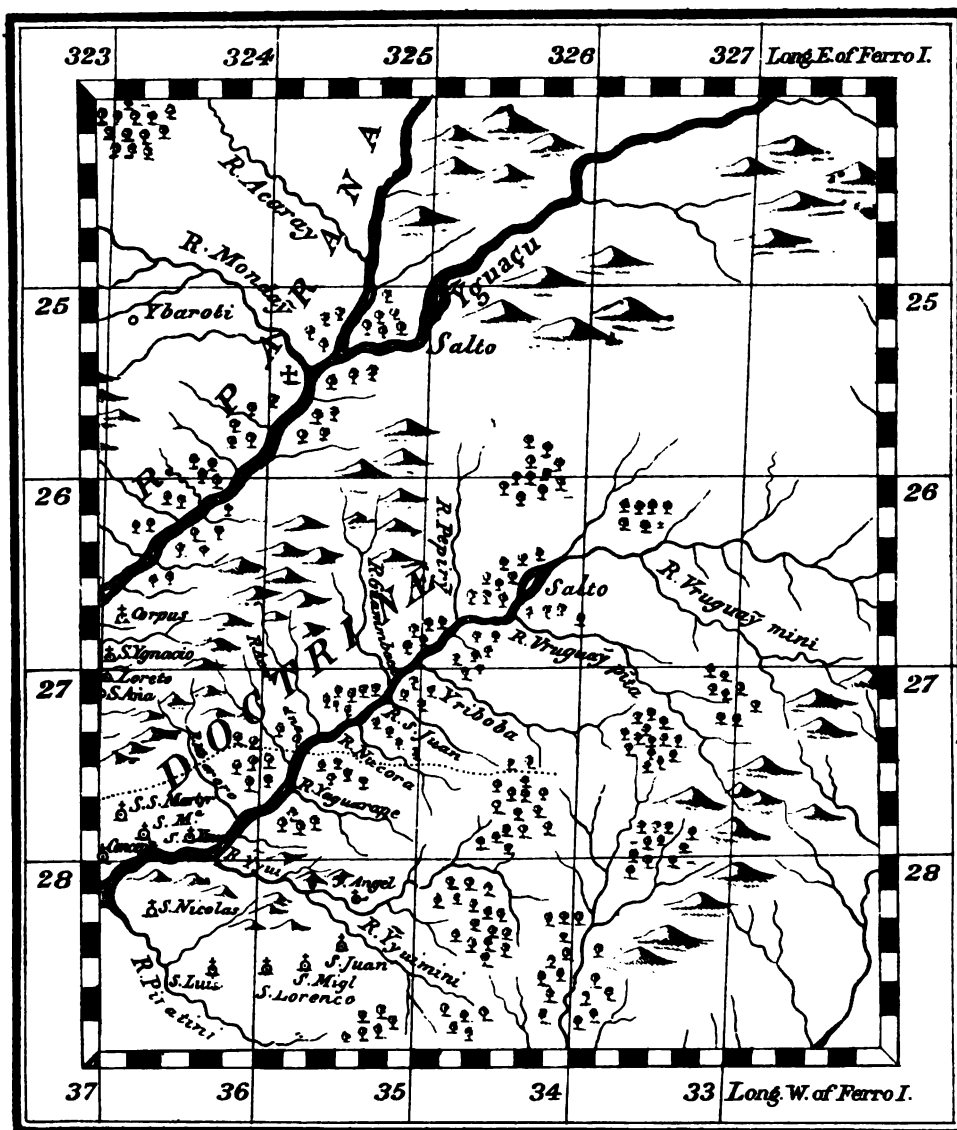


DA CARTA DO PARAGUAY POR G. DE L'ISLE, 1703.



**No. 3.**

FROM THE SECOND MAP CONSTRUCTED BY THE JESUITS OF THE PROVINCE OF PARAGUAY  
IN 1722, PRESENTED TO THE R. F. TAMBUROLI, XIV. GENERAL OF THE ORDER, AND ENGRAVED  
BY J. PETROSCHI AT ROME, 1736.



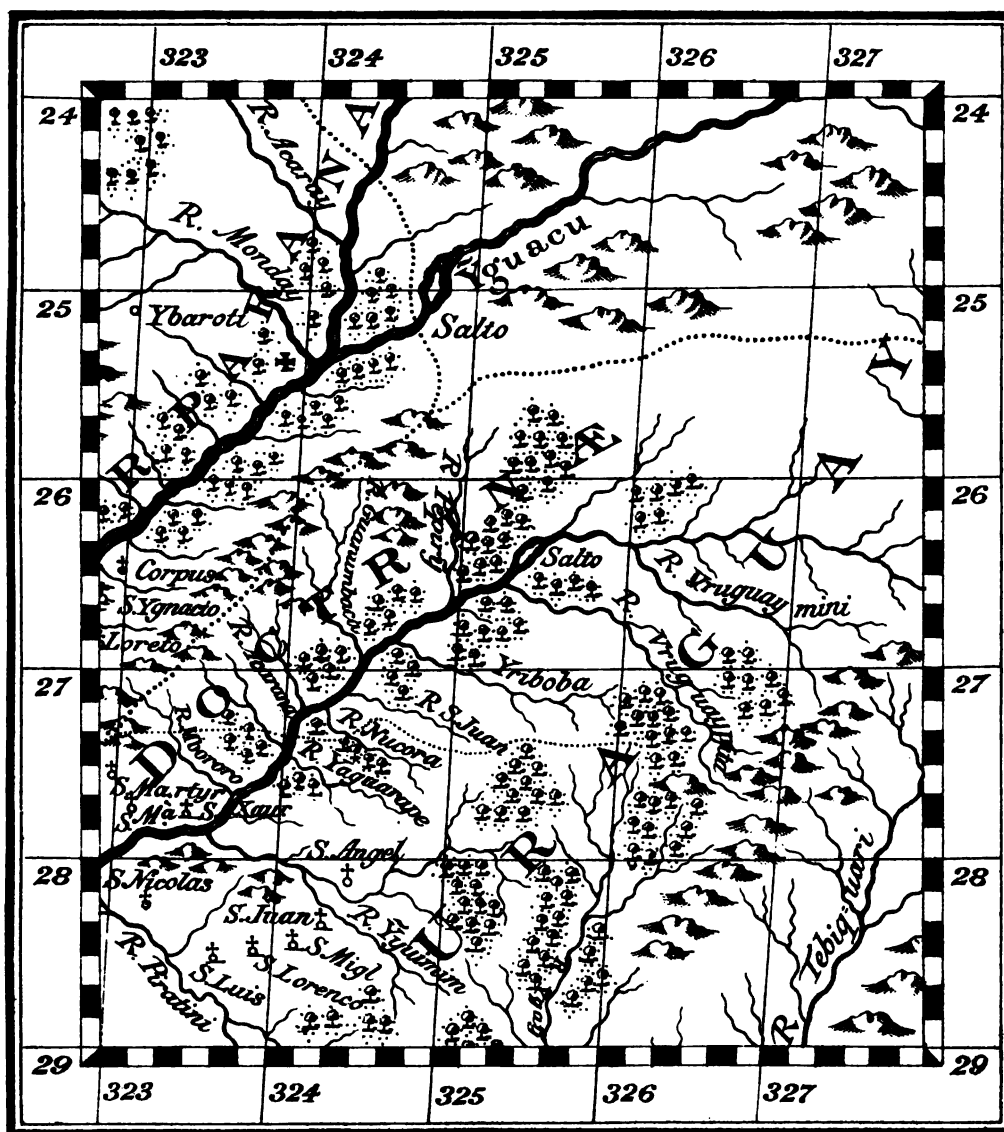
JULIUS BIEN &amp; CO. LITH. N.Y.

DO SEGUNDO MAPA CONSTRUÍDO PELOS JESUITAS DA PROVÍNCIA DO PARAGUAY EM 1722, OFFERECIDO AO R. P. TAMBURINI, XIV. GERAL DA ORDEM, GRAVADO POR J. PETROSCHI, EM ROMA, 1726.



## No. 4.

FROM THE GERMAN EDITION OF THE SECOND MAP BY THE JESUITS OF PARAGUAY, PRESENTED TO R. F. TAMBURINI, XIV. GENERAL OF THE ORDER, ENGRAVED BY M. SEUTTER, AT AUGSBURG, 1790.



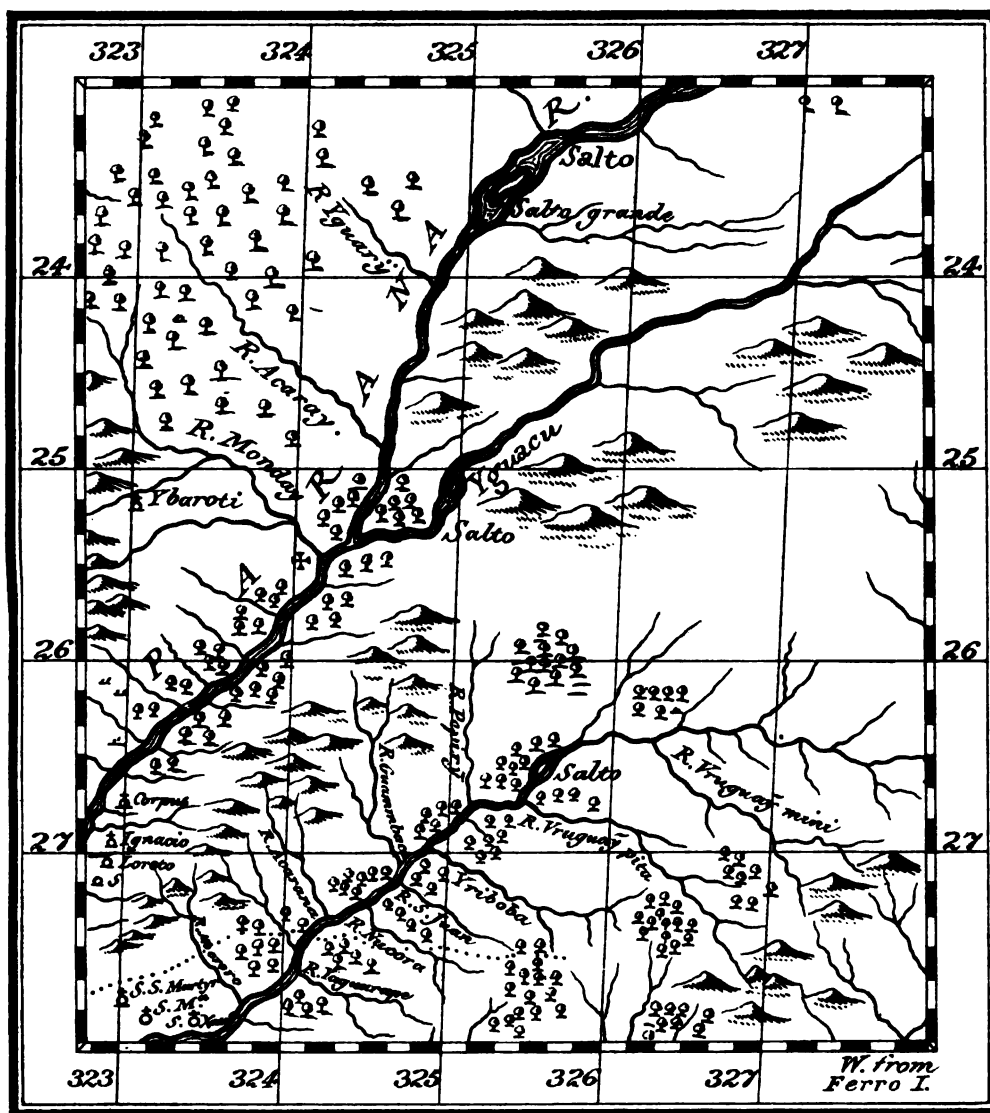
JULIUS BIEN &amp; CO. LITH. N.Y.

DA EDIÇÃO ALLEMÁ DO SEGUNDO MAPPA CONSTRUÍDO PELOS JESUITAS DO PARAGUAY, OFFERECIDA AO R. P. TAMBURINI, XIV. GERAL DA ORDEM, GRAVADA POR M. SHUTTER, EM AUGSBURO, 1730.



**No. 5.**

FROM THE THIRD MAP BY THE JESUITS OF PARAGUAY, PRESENTED TO THE R. F. F. RETZ,  
XV. GENERAL OF THE ORDER, AND ENGRAVED BY J. PETROSCHI, AT ROME, 1732.



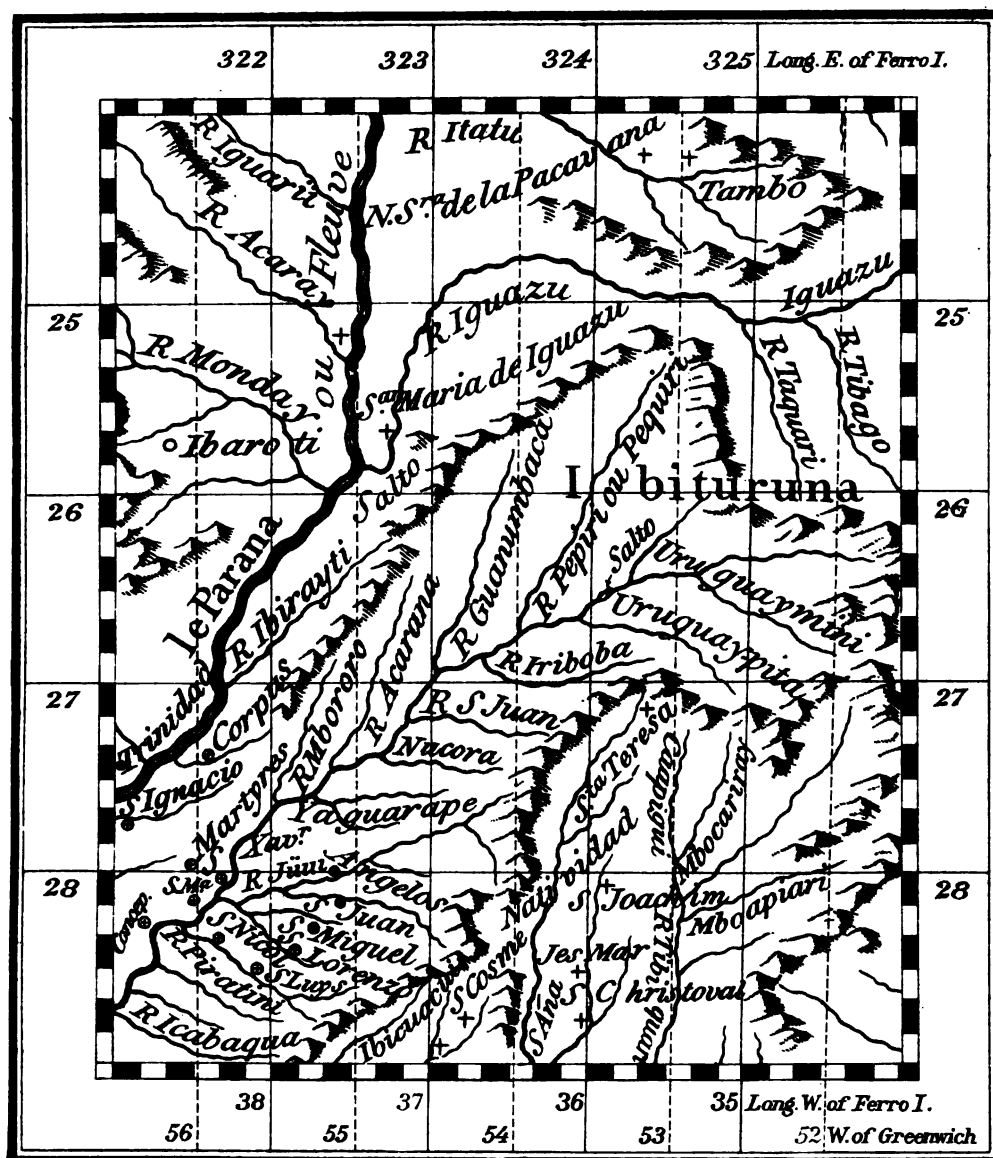
JULIUS BIEN. &amp; CO N.Y.

DO TERCEIRO MAPPA CONSTRUÍDO PELOS JESUITAS DO PARAGUAY, OFFERECIDO AO R. P. FRANCISCO RETZ, XV. GERAL DA ORDEM, E GRAVADO EM ROMA POR J. PETROSCHI, 1783.



No. 6.

FROM THE MAP OF PARAGUAY BY D'ANVILLE, IN VOL. XXI OF THE "LETTRES ÉDIFIANTES" BY  
THE JESUITS. PARIS, 1788.



JULIUS BIEN &amp; CO. LITH. N.Y.

DO MAPPA DO PARAGUAY POR D'ANVILLE, NO TOMO XXI DAS "LETTRES ÉDIFIANTES" DOS  
JESUITAS. PARIZ, 1788.

NOTE.—FERRO ISLAND, SUPPOSED TO BE AT  $19^{\circ} 51' 33''$  W. OF PARIS,  
ACCORDING TO THE "OBSERVATIONS GEOGRAPHIQUES SUR LA CARTE DU  
PARAGUAY PAR L'AUTEUR DE CETTE CARTE," IN "LETTRES ÉDIFIANTES"  
VOL. XXI, PG. 481.

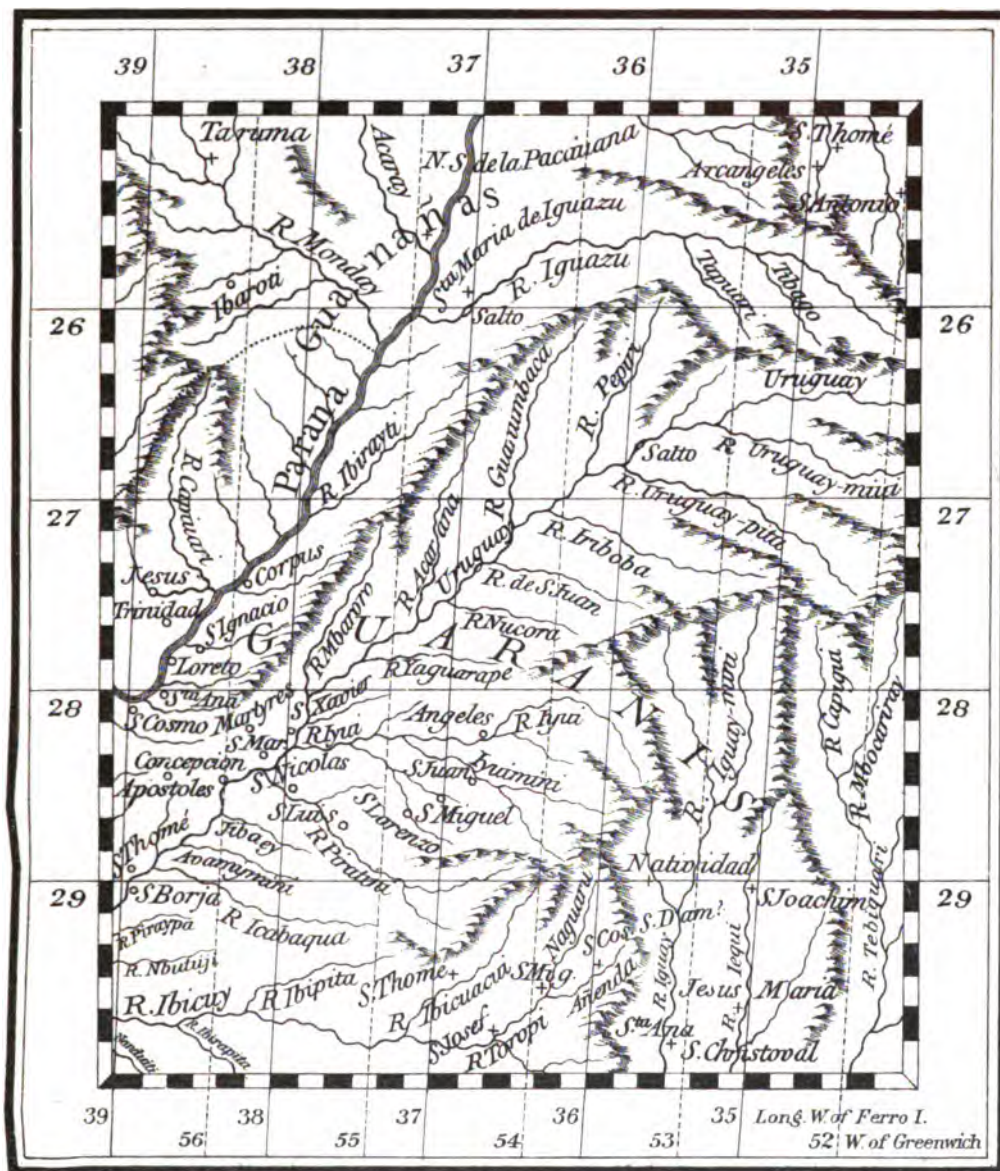






**No. 8.**

FROM THE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA BY D'ANVILLE, PARIS, 1748.



JULIUS BIEN &amp; CO. LITH. N.Y.

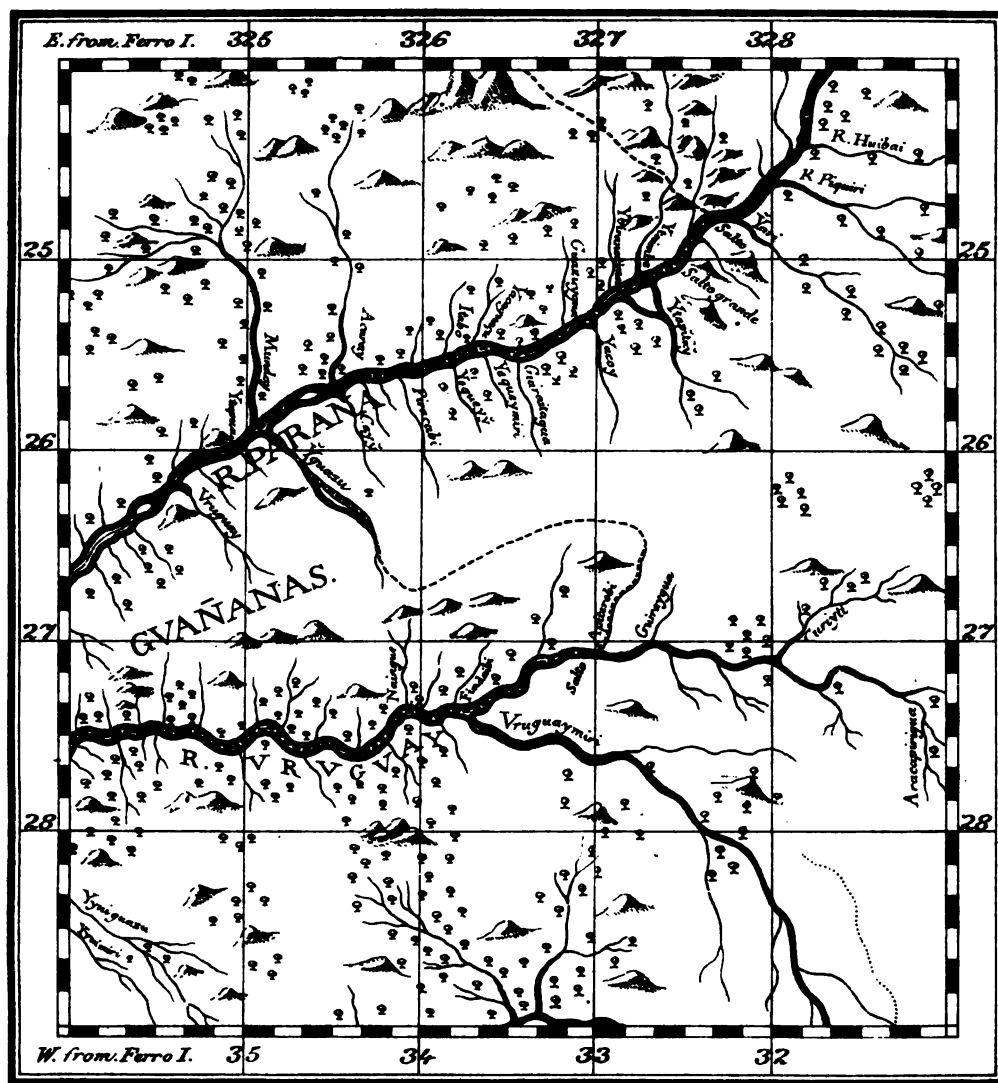
**DO MAPPA DA AMERICA DO SUL POR D'ANVILLE, PARIS, 1748.**

NOTE.—THE MERIDIANS REFERRED BY D'ANVILLE TO FERRO ISLAND 20° W. OF PARIS, ACCORDING TO HIS DECLARATION IN THE "JOURNAL DES SAVANS," MARCH, 1750, PAGE 176.



**No. 9.**

FROM THE MAP OF THE MISSIONS OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS IN THE RIVERS PARANA AND URUGUAY,  
BY R. F. JOSEPH QUIROGA, OF THE SAME SOCIETY IN THE PROVINCE OF PARAGUAY. YEAR 1749. ENGRAVED  
BY FERDINANDUS FRANCESCELLI, ROME, 1753.



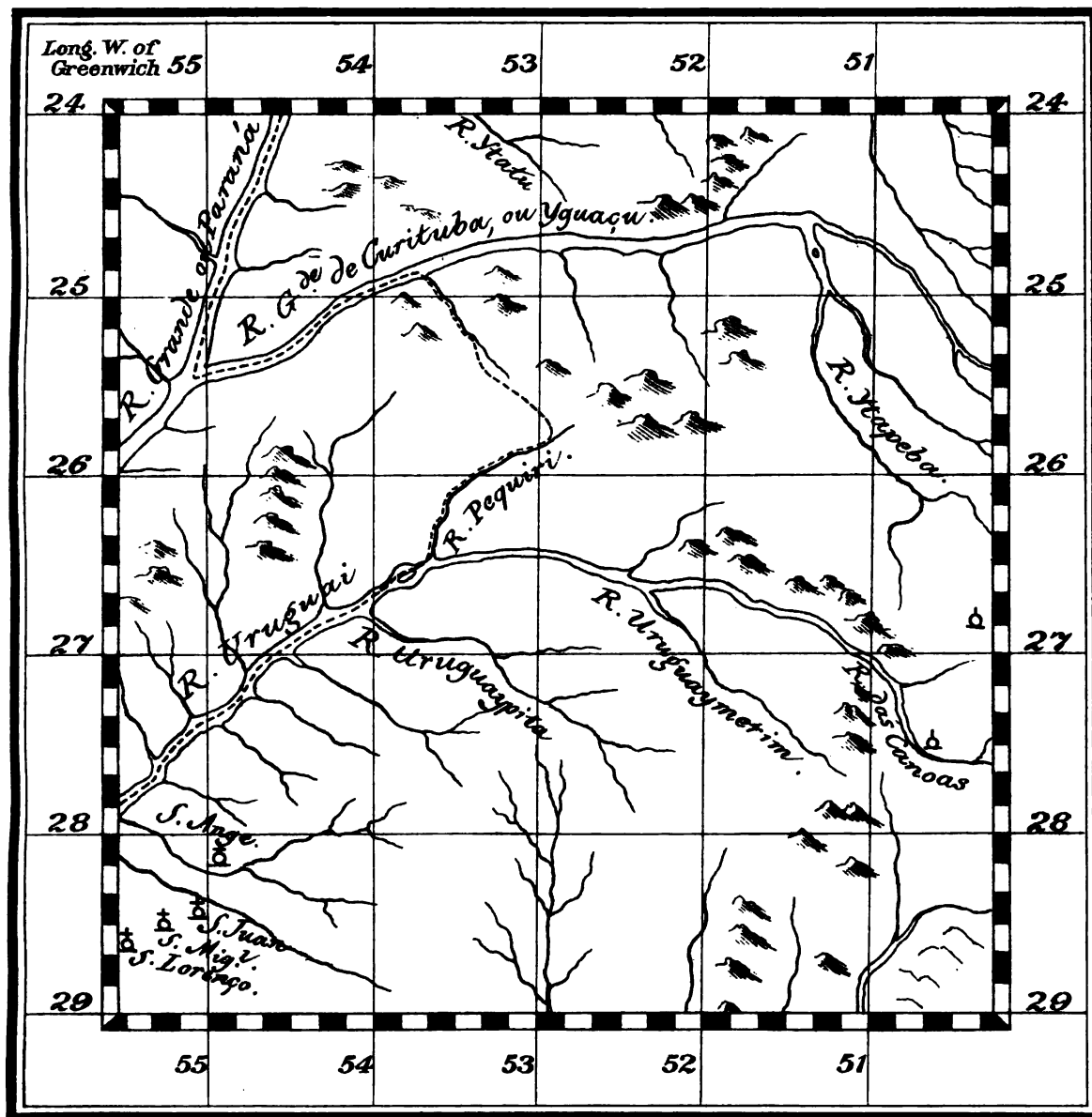
JULIUS BIEN &amp; CO. N.Y.

DO MAPA DE LAS MISSIONES DE LA COMPAÑIA DE JESVS EN LOS RIOS PARANA Y VRUGUAY, PELO R. P. JOSEPH QUIROGA, DA MESMA COMPANHIA NA PROVINCIA DO PARAGUAY. ANNO DE 1749. GRAVADO POR FERDINANDO FRANCESCHELLI, EM ROMA, 1753.



## No. 10.

FROM THE MANUSCRIPT MAP, DATED 1749, USED BY THE PORTUGUESE AND SPANISH PLENIPOTENTIARIES IN THE  
NEGOTIATION OF THE TREATY OF LIMITS OF 1760.



JULIUS BIEN & CO. LITH. NY

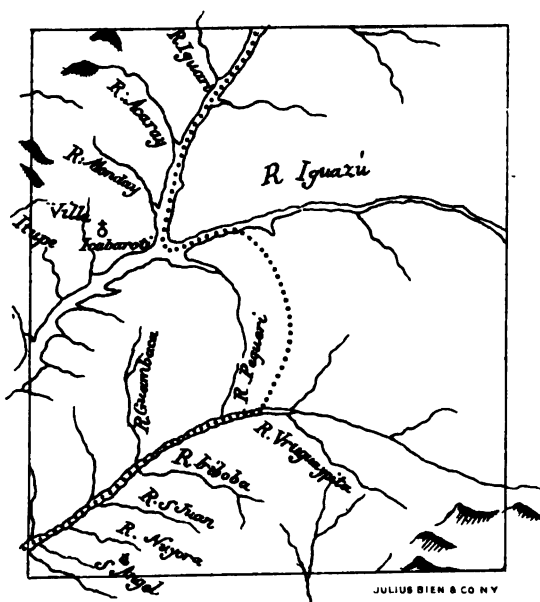
DO MAPPA MANUSCRITO DE 1749 DE QUE SE SERVIRÃO OS PLENIPOTENCIARIOS DE PORTUGAL E HESPAÑA NA  
NEGOCIAÇÃO DO TRATADO DE 1760.

NOTE.—THE FACSIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL, WITHOUT THE MERIDIANS, IS PRESENTED UNDER No. 7A IN VOL. VI,  
WHERE MAP No. 8A WILL BE FOUND, ON WHICH THE DEGREES OF LONGITUDE WERE TRACED, UNDER THE DIREC-  
TION OF M. EMILE LEVASSEUR, MEMBER OF THE INSTITUT DE FRANCE, WITH REFERENCE TO THE MERIDIANS OF  
RIO DE JANEIRO, GREENWICH, AND PARIS.

1

**No. 11.**

FROM THE "MAP OF THE CONFINES OF BRAZIL, WITH THE TERRITORIES OF THE CROWN OF SPAIN IN SOUTH AMERICA. THAT WHICH IS IN PINK IS OCCUPIED BY THE SPANIARDS; IN YELLOW, BY THE PORTUGUESE; AND IN BROWN IS NOT YET OCCUPIED. PALOMARES DEL'T." THIS MAP IS IN THE KEEPING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, MADRID, AND SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN DRAWN IN 1760.

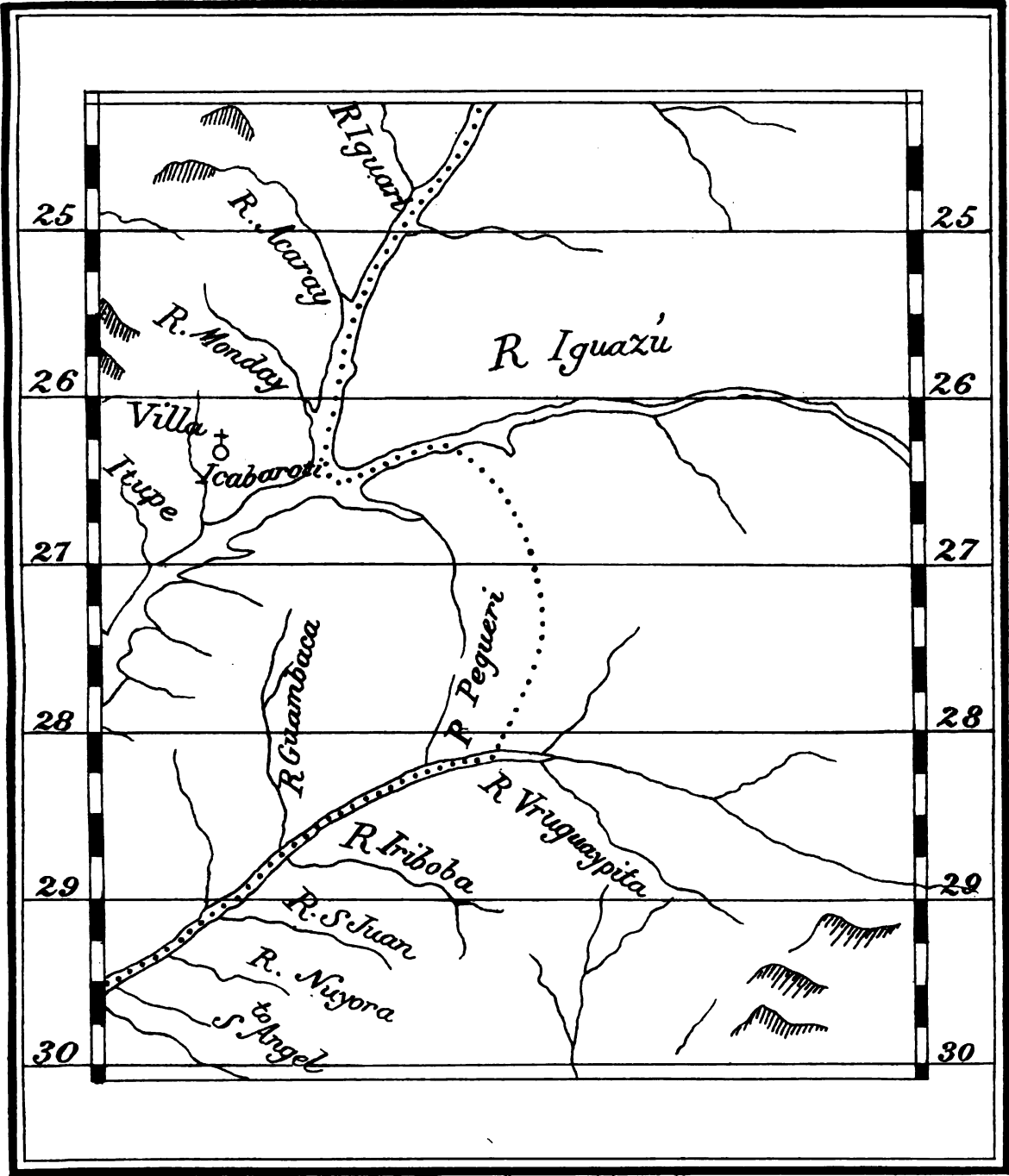


DO "MAPA DE LOS CONFINES DEL BRASIL CON LAS TIERRAS DE LA CORONA DE ESPAÑA EN LA AMERICA MERIDIONAL. LO QUE ESTÁ DE COLOR DE ROSA ES LO QUE TIENEN LOS ESPAÑOLES. LO DE AMARILLO ES LO OCUPADO POR LOS PORTUGUESES. LO QUE ESTA COLOR LEONADO AUN NO ESTÁ OCUPADO. PALOMARES DEL T." ESTE MAPA ESTA NO ARCHIVO DO MINISTERIO DE ESTADO EM MADRID, E PARECE TER SIDO DESENHADO NO ANNO DE 1750.



11 bis.

THE SAME MAP No. 11 ENLARGED TO THE SCALE OF THE PRECED-  
ING No. 1 TO 10.



O MESMO MAPPA No. 11 AUGMENTADO Á ESCALA DOS PRECEDENTES  
DE No. 1 A 10.

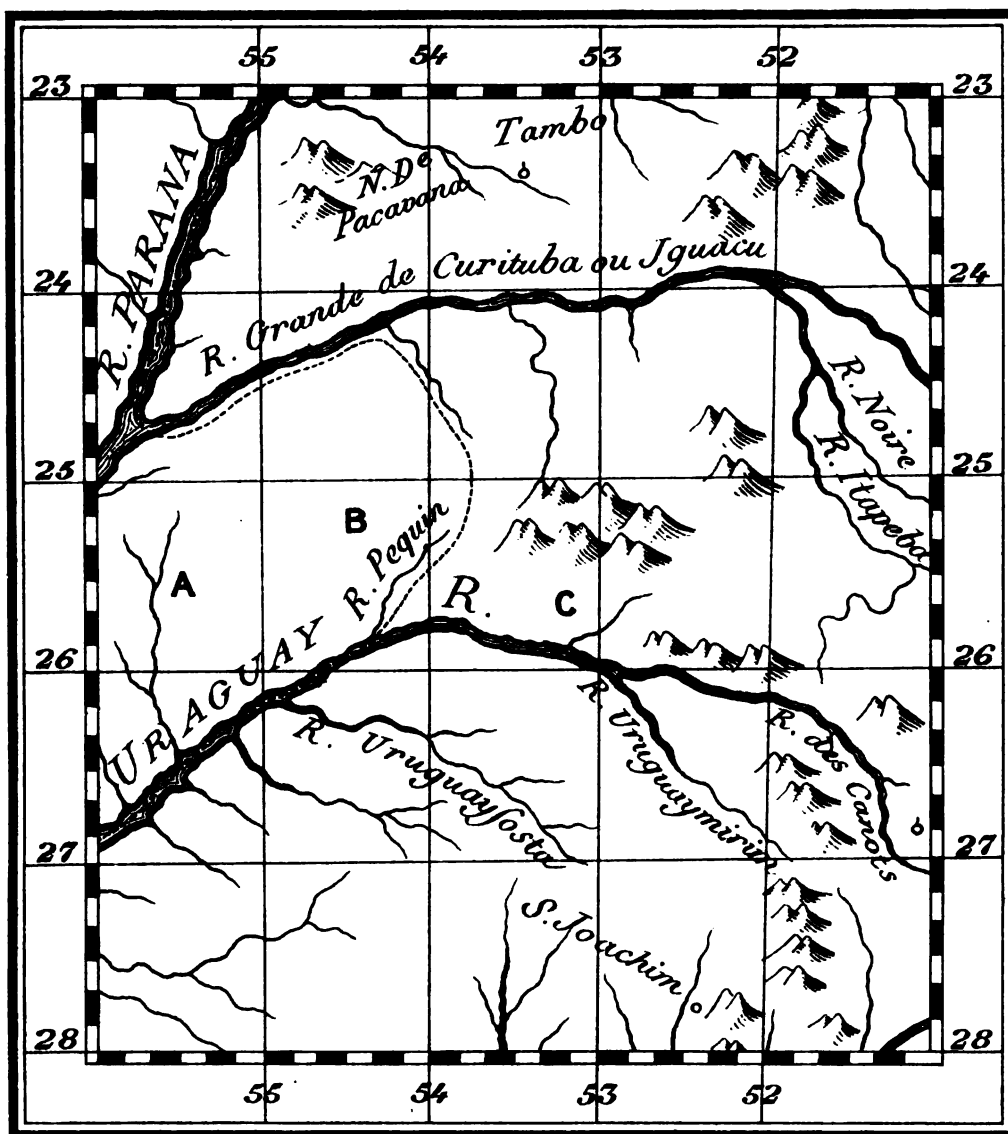






No. 12.

FROM THE MAP OF PARAGUAY BY BELLIN (1766), IN CHARLEVOIX, HIST. DU PARAGUAY.



JULIUS BIEN & CO. LITH. N.Y.

DA CARTA DO PARAGUAY POR BELLIN (1766), EM CHARLEVOIX, HIST. DU PARAGUAY.

NOTE.— THIS MAP IS A COPY OF No. 10, AS WILL BE SEEN BY COMPARING THE TWO COMPLETE FACSIMILES IN VOL. VI, Nos. 7A AND 10A.

THE ENGRAVER HAS WRONGLY WRITTEN PEQUIN INSTEAD OF PEQUIRI, AND URUGUAY-POSTA INSTEAD OF URUGUAYPUITA.



**No. 13.**

FROM THE MANUSCRIPT MAP IN THE PORTUGUESE  
DIARY OF THE DEMARCATION MADE IN 1769 AND 1760.  
BY PACHECO DE CRISTO, AND DATED S. NICOLAS,  
10TH APRIL, 1760.



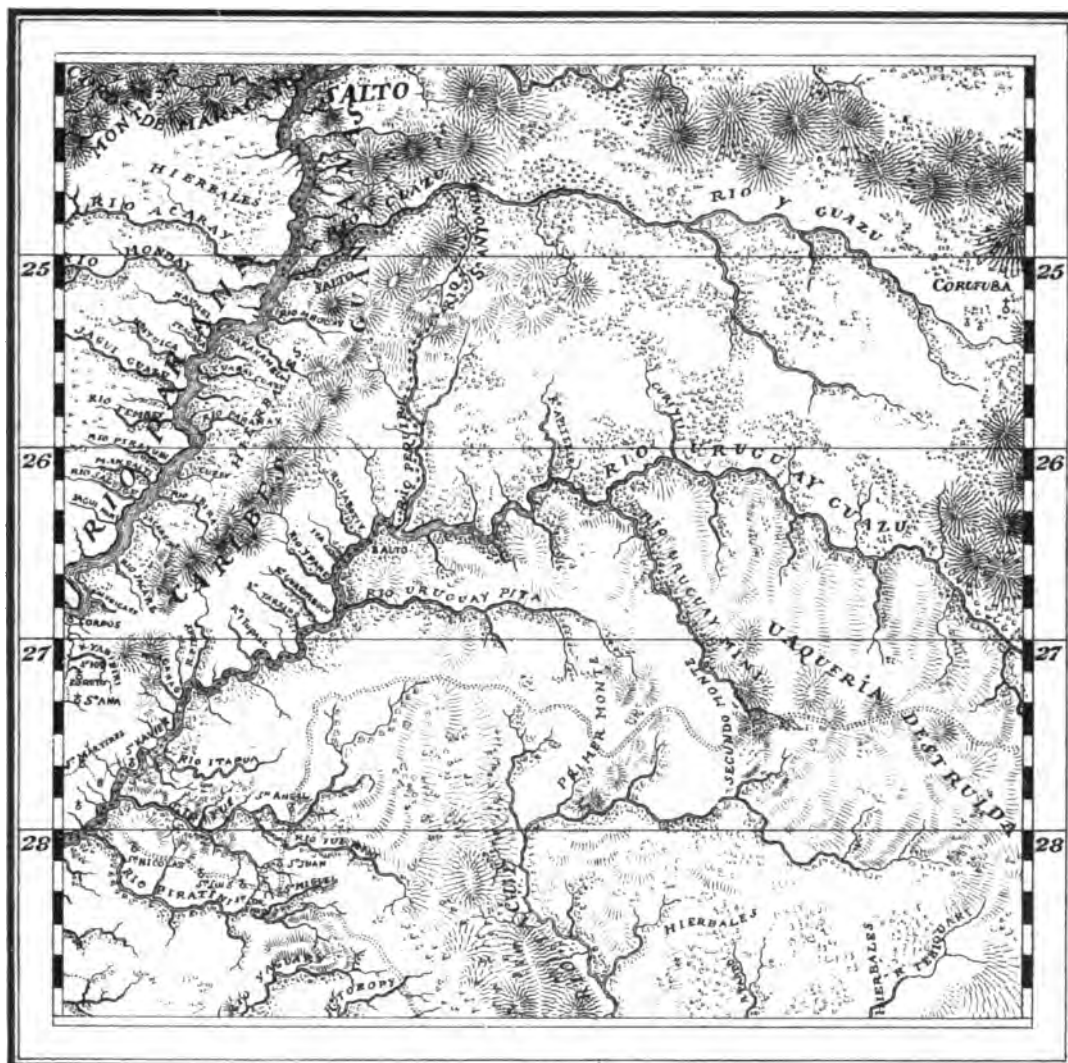
JULIUS BIEN &amp; CO. LITH. N.Y.

DO MAPA MANUSCRITO NO DIARIO PORTUGUEZ DA  
DEMARCAÇÃO FEITA EM 1760 E 1760. POR PACHECO  
DE CHRISTO, E DATADO EM S. NICOLÃO, 10 DE ABRIL  
DE 1760.



**No. 14.**

FROM A MANUSCRIPT SPANISH MAP, WHICH MUST HAVE BEEN DRAWN ON THE RIVER PLATE, AND RETOUCED  
IN 1780.



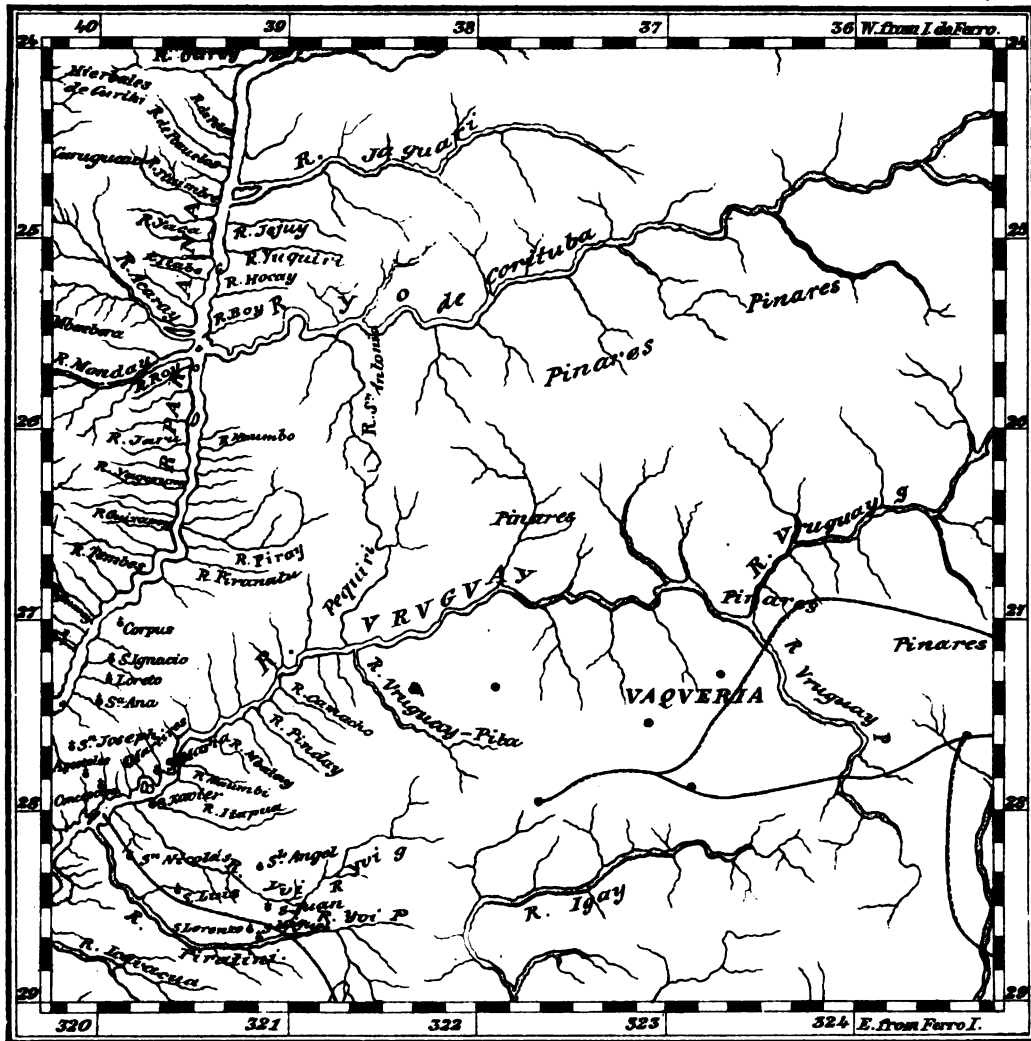
JULIUS BIEN &amp; CO. LITH. N.Y.

**DE UM MAPPA MANUSCRIPTO HESPAÑHOL, QUE DEVE TER SIDO FEITO NO RIO DA PRATA E RETOCADO EM 1760.**



**No. 15.**

FROM THE "PLAN OF THE GENERAL CAPTAINSHIP OF THE THREE PROVINCES OF RIO DE LA PLATA, PARAGUAY, TUCUMAN," UNDER THE GOVERNORSHIP OF H. EXC. DN. FRANC<sup>CO</sup> BVARELI Y VESVA. THE RED COLOR SHOWS WHAT BELONGS TO THESE PROVINCES, WITH PART OF THAT OF CHARCAS; THE YELLOW WHAT THE PORTUGUESE POSSESS ON THE CONFINES OF BRAZIL, AND THE WHOLE OF THE REMAINING COUNTRY BETWEEN THE TWO IS INHABITED BY WILD INDIANS, OF WHOM ONLY THE BEST KNOWN ARE INDICATED. YEAR 1768. EXPLANATION: THE GREEN COLOR SHOWS THE COUNTRY INHABITED BY WILD INDIANS. MADE BY DN. FRANCISCO MILLAU Y MARAVAL, LIEUTENANT ROYAL NAVY."



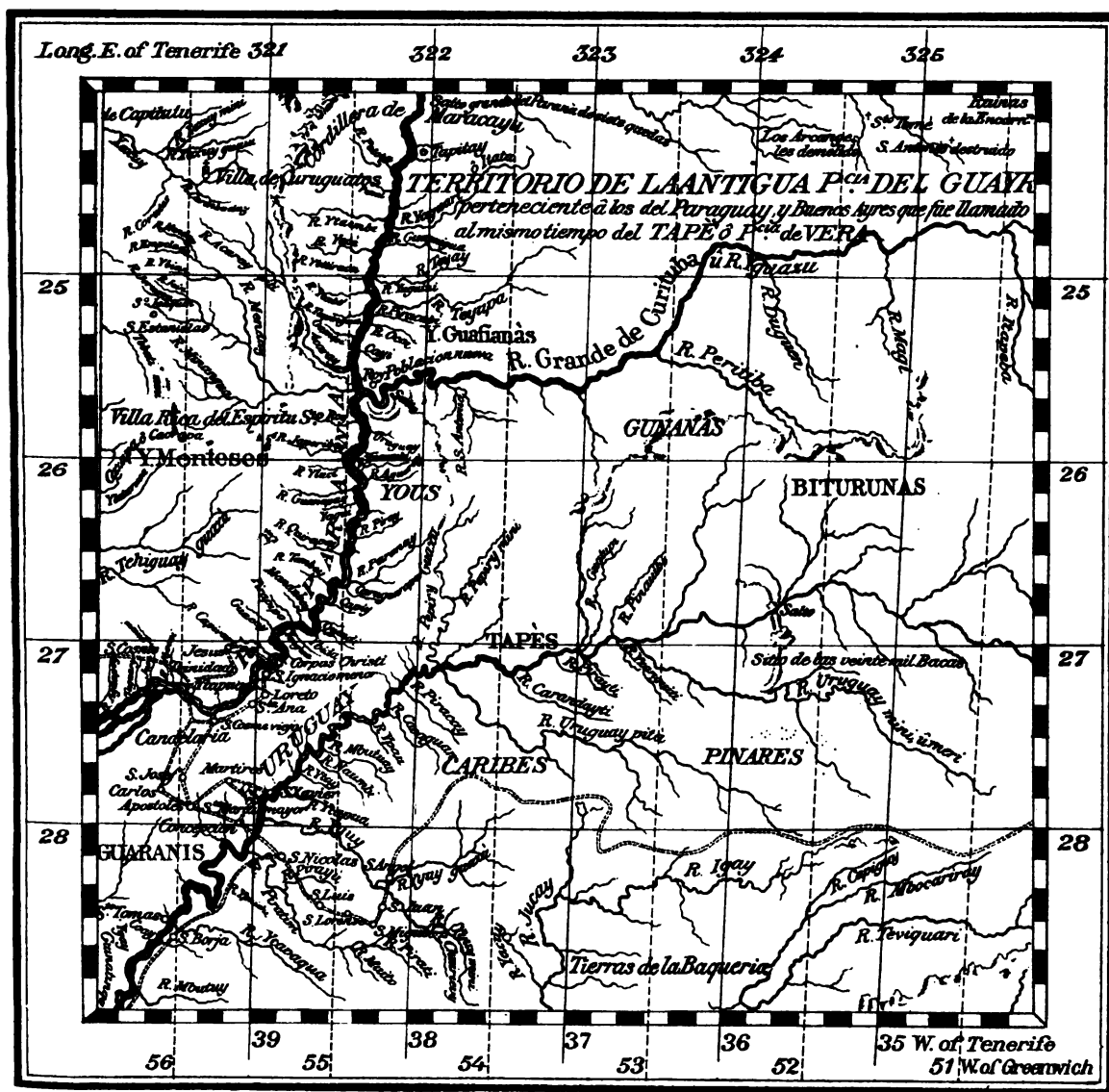
JULIUS BIEN & CO N.Y

DO "PLANO DE LA CAPITANIA GEN'L DE LAS TRES PROVINCIAS DEL RIO DE LA PLATA, PARAGUAY, TUCUMAN, DEL MANDO DEL EXC<sup>MO</sup> SEÑOR DN. FRANC<sup>CO</sup> BYCARELI Y VRSVA. EL COLOR ENCARNADO DENOTA LO QUE PERTENECE A ÉSTAS PROVINCIAS, CON PARTE DE LA DE CHARCAS; EL AMARILLO, LO QUE POSEEN LOS PORTUG<sup>S</sup> EN SUS CONFINES DEL BRASIL; Y EL PAYS RESTANTE ENTRE LOS DOS, ESTA TODO HABITADO DE INDIOS INFIELES, DE CUYO GRAN NÚMERO, SOLO SE SEÑALAN LOS MAS CONOCIDOS. AÑO 1786. EXPLICACION: EL COLOR VERDE SEÑALA TODO EL PAYS QUE ESTA OCUPADO POR LOS INDIOS INFIELES. HECHO POR EL TENIENTE DE NAVIO DE LA REAL ARMADA DN. FRANCISCO MILLAU Y MARAVAL."



## No. 16.

FROM THE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA BY OLMEDILLA, GEOGRAPHER IN THE SERVICE OF THE KING OF SPAIN, AND  
AFTERWARDS CHIEF COSMOGRAPHER OF THE KINGDOM. ENGRAVED IN 1776 BY COMMAND OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

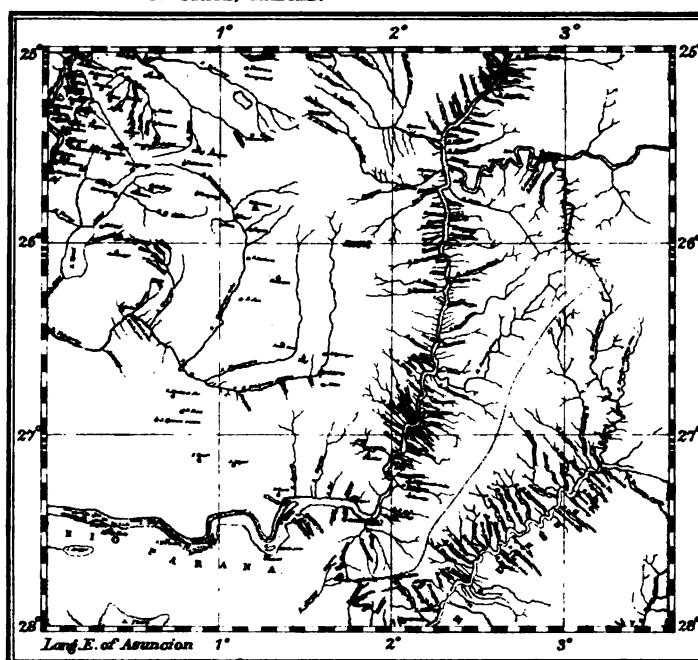


DO MAPPA DA AMERICA MERIDIONAL POR OLMEDILLA, GEOGRAPHO PENSIONADO PELO REI DE HESPAÑHA, E DEPOIS  
COSMOGRAPHO-MÓR DO REINO. GRAVADO EM 1776 POR ORDEM DO REI DE HESPAÑHA.



## No. 17.

FROM THE MANUSCRIPT "MAP OF THE PROV. INCES OF PARAGUAY AND GUARANI MISSIONS WITH THE DISTRICT OF CORRIENTES," DATED "ASSUMPCION DEL PARAGUAY, 30TH AUG., 1787," AND DEDICATED TO "DN. JOSEPH NICOLAS DE AZARA BY FELIX DE AZARA." EXPLANATION: YELLOW FOR THE BISHOPRIC AND INTENDANCY OF PARAGUAY. BLUE FOR THE PART BELONGING TO THE BISHOPRIC AND INTENDANCY OF BUENOS AYRES. RED IS WHAT IS CONSIDERED TO BELONG TO PORTUGAL UNDER THE LAST TREATY OF PEACE." THIS MAP IS IN THE KEEPING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, MADRID.



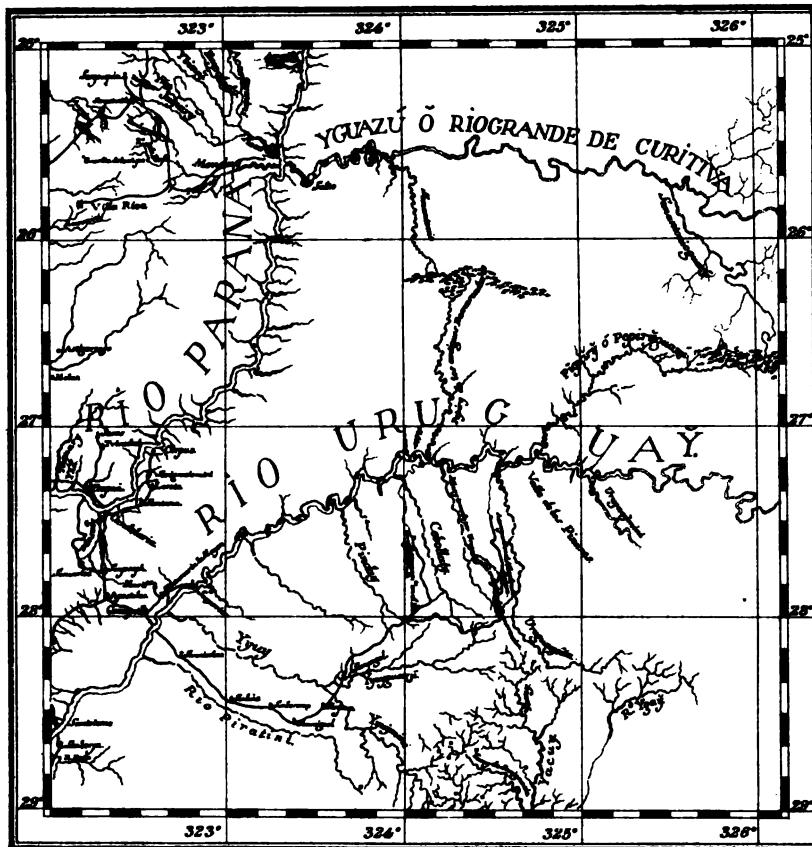
DA "CARTA ESFERICA, O REDUCIDA DE LAS PROVINCIAS DEL PARAGUAY, Y MISIONES GUARANIS CON EL DISTRITO DE CORRIENTES," MAPPA MANUSCRITO DATADO EM "ASSUMPCION DEL PARAGUAY 30 DE AGOSTO DE 1787," E DEDICADO "AL SR. DN. JSFH. NICOLAS DE AZARA POR FELIX DE AZARA." EXPLICACION: COLOR AMARILLO ES EL OBISPADO, É YNTENDENCIA DEL PARAGUAY. COLOR AZUL ES PARTE DEL OBISPADO É YNTENDENCIA DE BUENOS AYRES. COLOR ENCARNADO, ES LO QUE SE CONSIDERA PERTENECER Á PORTUGAL POR EL ULTIMO TRATADO DE PAZ." NO ARCHIVO DO MINISTERIO DE ESTADO, MADRID.

JULIUS BIEN & CO. N.Y.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles.

No. 18.

FROM A MANUSCRIPT MAP BY THE SPANISH COMMISSIONERS AFTER THE SECOND  
SURVEY (DEPARTMENT OF STATE, MADRID).



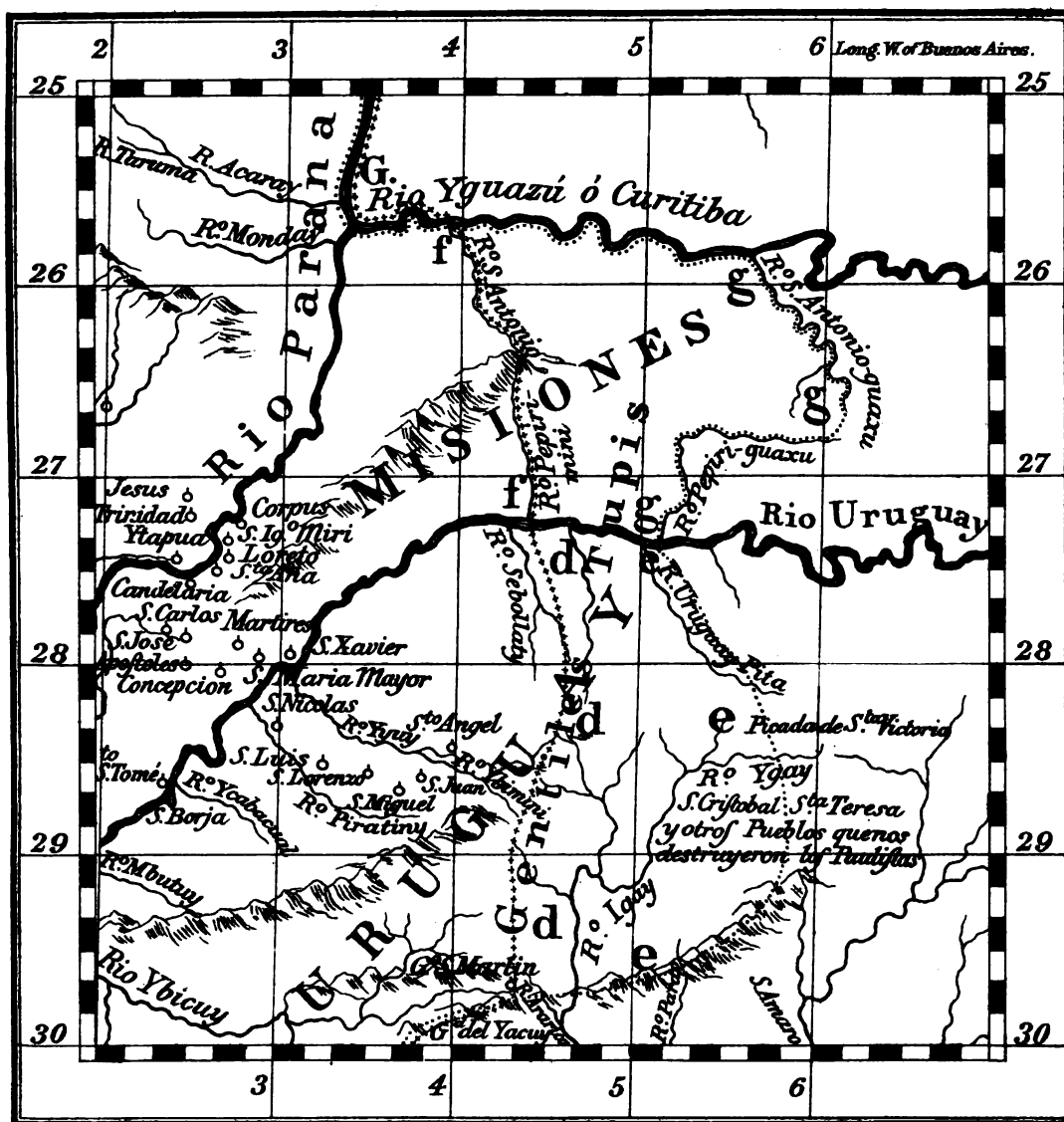
JULIUS BIEN & CO. LITH. N.Y.

DE UM MAPPA MANUSCRITO, CONSTRUÍDO PELOS COMISSARIOS HESPAÑHÓES  
DEPOIS DA SEGUNDA DEMARCAÇÃO (NO MINISTERIO DE ESTADO, MADRID).



**No. 19.**

FROM A MANUSCRIPT MAP BY MIGUEL LASTARRIA (SPANISH), MADRID, 1804.  
DO MAPPA MANUSCRITO DE MIGUEL LASTARRIA (HESPAÑHOL), MADRID, 1804.



No. 19.

JULIUS BIEN &amp; CO. LITH. N.Y.

..... **BOUNDARY LINE CLAIMED BY THE SPANISH COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE TREATY OF 1772.**

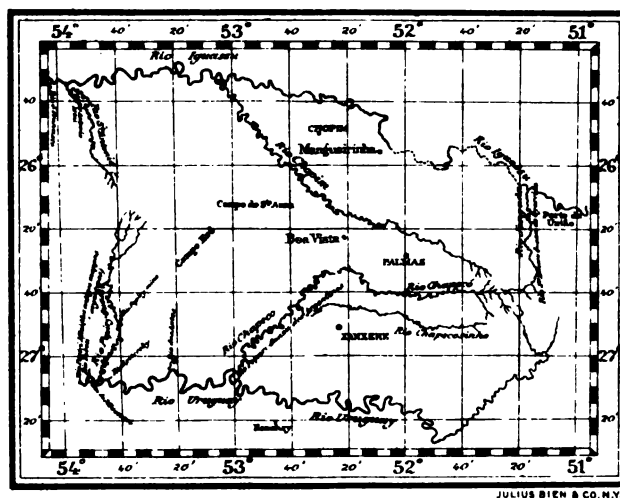
\*\*\*\*\* BOUNDARY LINE DEFINED IN THE TREATY AND CLAIMED BY THE PORTUGUESE COMMISSIONERS.

THE RIVER NAMED IN THIS MAP PEPIRI-MINI IS THE PEPIRY-GUAÇU OF THE TREATY; THE PEPIRI-GUAXU IN THIS MAP IS THE RIVER DISCOVERED IN 1788, AND NAMED BY THE SPANISH COMMISSIONERS PEQUIRI-GUAZU (THE CHAPECÓ OF THE BRAZILIANS). THE URUGUAY-PITA IN THIS MAP IS THE TRIGOTY. THE TRUE URUGUAY-PITÁ OF THE FIRST PORTUGUESE AND SPANISH SURVEYORS IS THE UNNAMED RIVER BETWEEN THE SEBOLLATY AND THE MISNAMED URUGUAY-PITA.



**No. 20.**

**REDUCED FACSIMILE OF THE MAP OF THE CONTESTED  
TERRITORY, BY THE BRAZILIAN ARGENTINE JOINT COM-  
MISSION (1897-1899).**



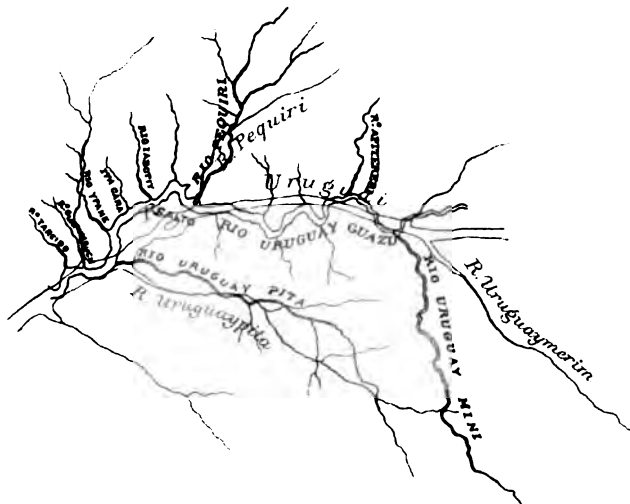
JULIUS BIEN &amp; CO. N.Y.

**FACSIMILE REDUZIDO DA CARTA DO TERRITORIO EM  
LITIGIO PELA COMISSÃO MIXTA BRAZILEIRA-ARGEN-  
TINA (1897-1899).**



**No. 21.**

COMPARISON OF THE MAP OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES, 1749 (No. 10), WITH  
THE SPANISH MAP, 1760 (No. 14).

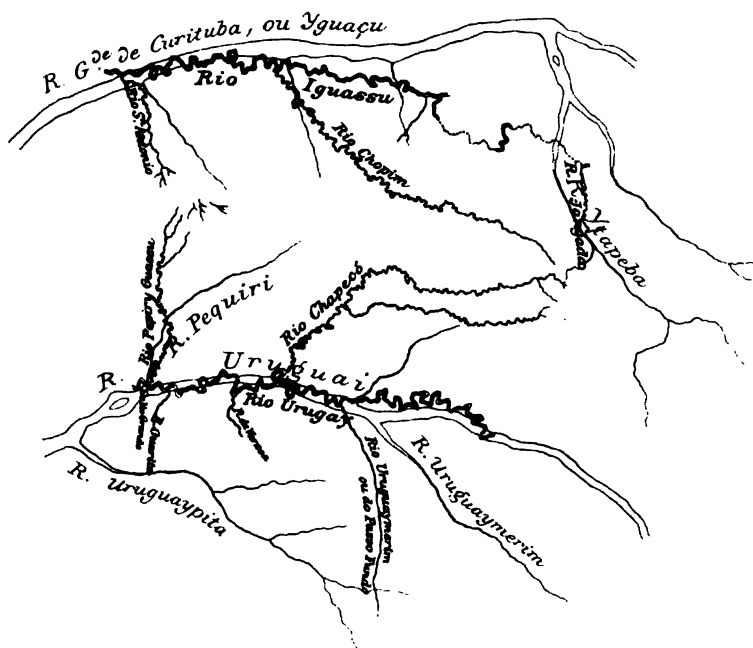


— MAP OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES, 1749 (No. 10).  
— SPANISH MAP, 1760 (No. 14).



No. 22.

COMPARISON OF THE MAP OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES, 1749 (No. 10), WITH  
THE MAP OF THE BRAZILIAN-ARGENTINE JOINT COMMISSION (No. 20).



—— MAP OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES, 1749 (No. 10).  
- - - MAP OF THE JOINT COMMISSION (No. 20).



No. 23.

COMPARISON OF THE MAP IN THE PORTUGUESE DIARY OF THE DEMARCA-  
TION MADE IN 1759 AND 1760 (No. 13) WITH THE MAP OF THE BRAZILIAN-  
ARGENTINE JOINT COMMISSION (No. 20).

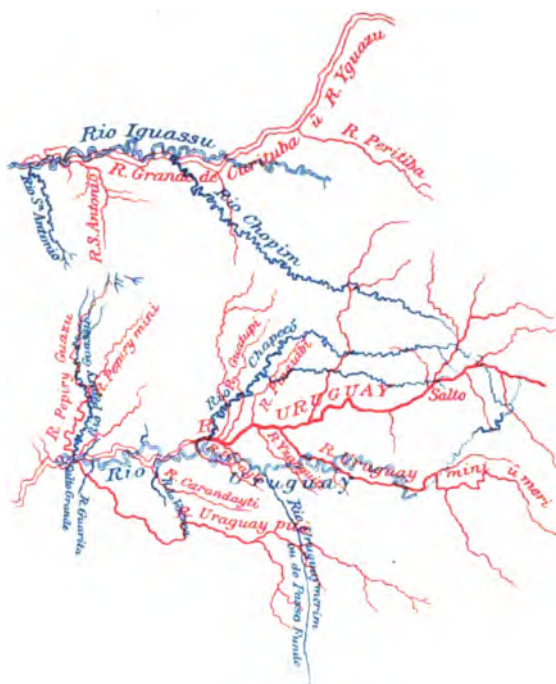


——— MAP OF 1760 (No. 13).  
——— MAP OF THE JOINT COMMISSION (No. 20).



**No. 24.**

COMPARISON OF THE MAP OF OLMEDILLA, 1775 (No. 16), WITH THE MAP OF  
THE BRAZILIAN-ARGENTINE JOINT COMMISSION (No. 90.)

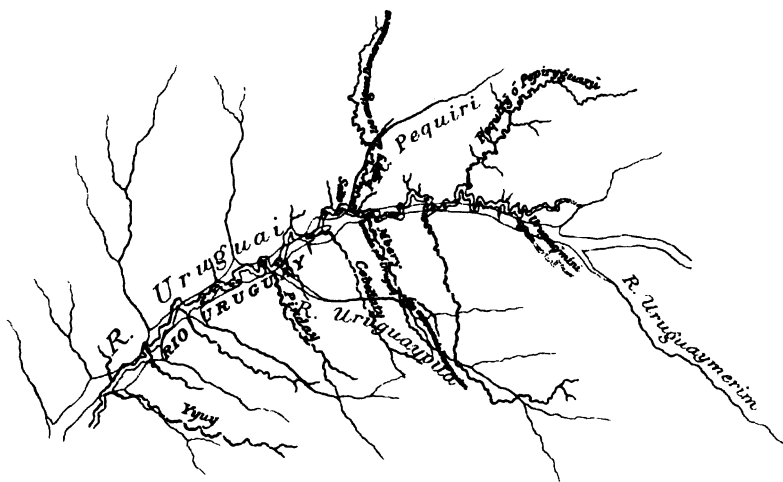


\_\_\_\_\_ OLMEDILLA (No. 16).  
\_\_\_\_\_ JOINT COMMISSION (No. 20).



**No. 25.**

COMPARISON OF THE MAP OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES, 1749 (No. 10), WITH  
THE MAP BY THE SPANISH COMMISSIONERS ON THE 2D DEMARCATION (No. 18).

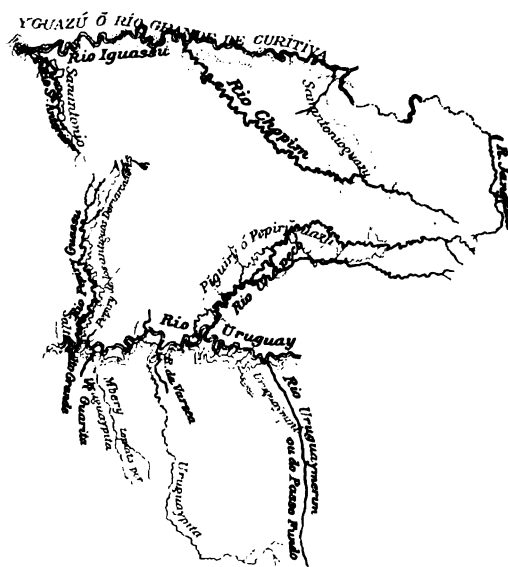


— MAP OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES, 1749 (No. 10).  
— SPANISH COMMISSIONERS (No. 18).



**No. 26.**

COMPARISON OF THE MAP BY THE SPANISH COMMISSIONERS' 2D DEMARCA-  
TION (No. 18) WITH THE MAP BY THE BRAZILIAN-ARGENTINE JOINT COMMISSION  
(No. 20).



— SPANISH COMMISSIONERS (No. 18).  
— JOINT COMMISSION (No. 20.)



## No. 27

FACSIMILE OF SEVERAL  
WATERFALLS REPRESENTED IN MAPS OF THE  
XVIII. CENTURY.

FACSIMILE DE VARIOS SALTOS  
DE RIOS REPRESENTADOS EM MAPAS DO XVIII.  
SECULO.



1—GREAT FALLS OF THE PARANÁ.  
 1—SALTO GRANDE DO PARANÁ.



2—GREAT FALLS OF THE IGUAÇU.  
 2—SALTO GRANDE DO IGUAÇU.



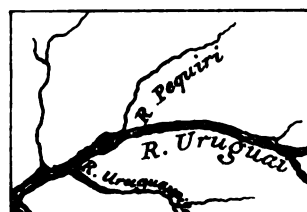
3—GREAT FALLS OF THE URUGUAY.  
 3—SALTO GRANDE DO URUGUAY.



4—FALLS OF THE GUIBAY, NOW IVAHY.  
 4—SALTO DO GUIBAY, HOJE IVAHY.



5—FALLS OF THE URUGUAY.  
 5—SALTO DO URUGUAY.



6—GREAT FALLS OF THE URUGUAY.  
 6—SALTO GRANDE DO URUGUAY.



7—GREAT FALLS OF THE URUGUAY.  
 7—SALTO GRANDE DO URUGUAY.

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Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—FROM THE MAP OF PARAGUAY BY THE JESUITS, 1732.

No. 6—FROM THE MANUSCRIPT MAP OF THE FLENI-POTENCIARIOS, 1749.

No. 7—FROM THE MANUSCRIPT MAP OF PARAGUAY BY D'ANVILLE, 1732.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—DO MAPPA DO PARAGUAY PELOS JESUITAS, 1732.

No. 6—DO MAPPA MANUSCRITO DOS FLENI-POTENCIARIOS, 1749.

No. 7—DO MAPPA MANUSCRITO DO PARAGUAY POR D'ANVILLE, 1732.



MOUTH

of the

R. PEPIRY-GUAÇU

Foz

do

Rio Pepiry-Guaçu

1  
Picada  
de Paggi

2  
Acampamento

3  
Ilha de pedras e seixos  
coberta de sarandys  
submersa nas cheias  
Comum. Mixta. 1887. 49° 25' x 4° 60'

R. F. Anão 1759

Lat. S. 27° 9' 23" (1759)  
27. 10. 3. (1887)

R  
I  
O  
U  
R  
U  
A  
G  
U  
A

Arrecife

1. Track to Paggi

2. Camp

3. Island of stones and boulders covered  
with sarandy trees submerged in freshets

Joint Commission, 1887. 49° 25' x 4° 60'.

Y 4 Reef

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

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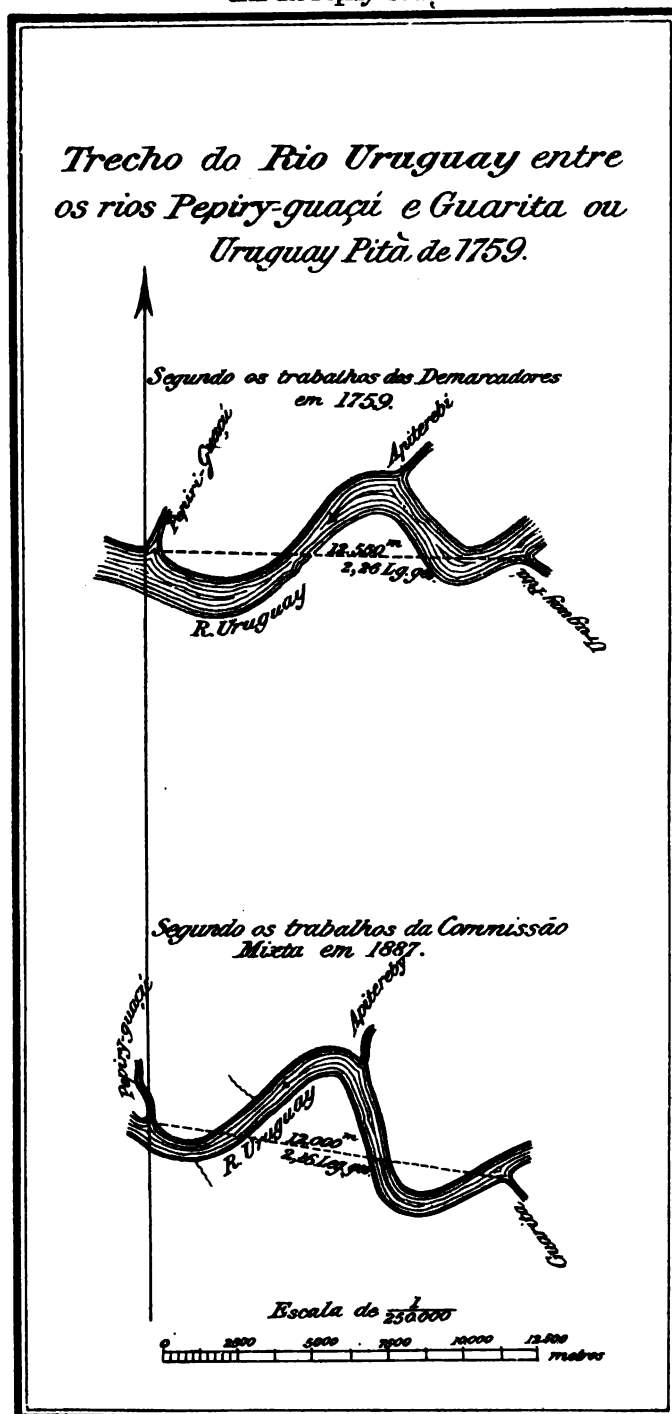
38

39

40

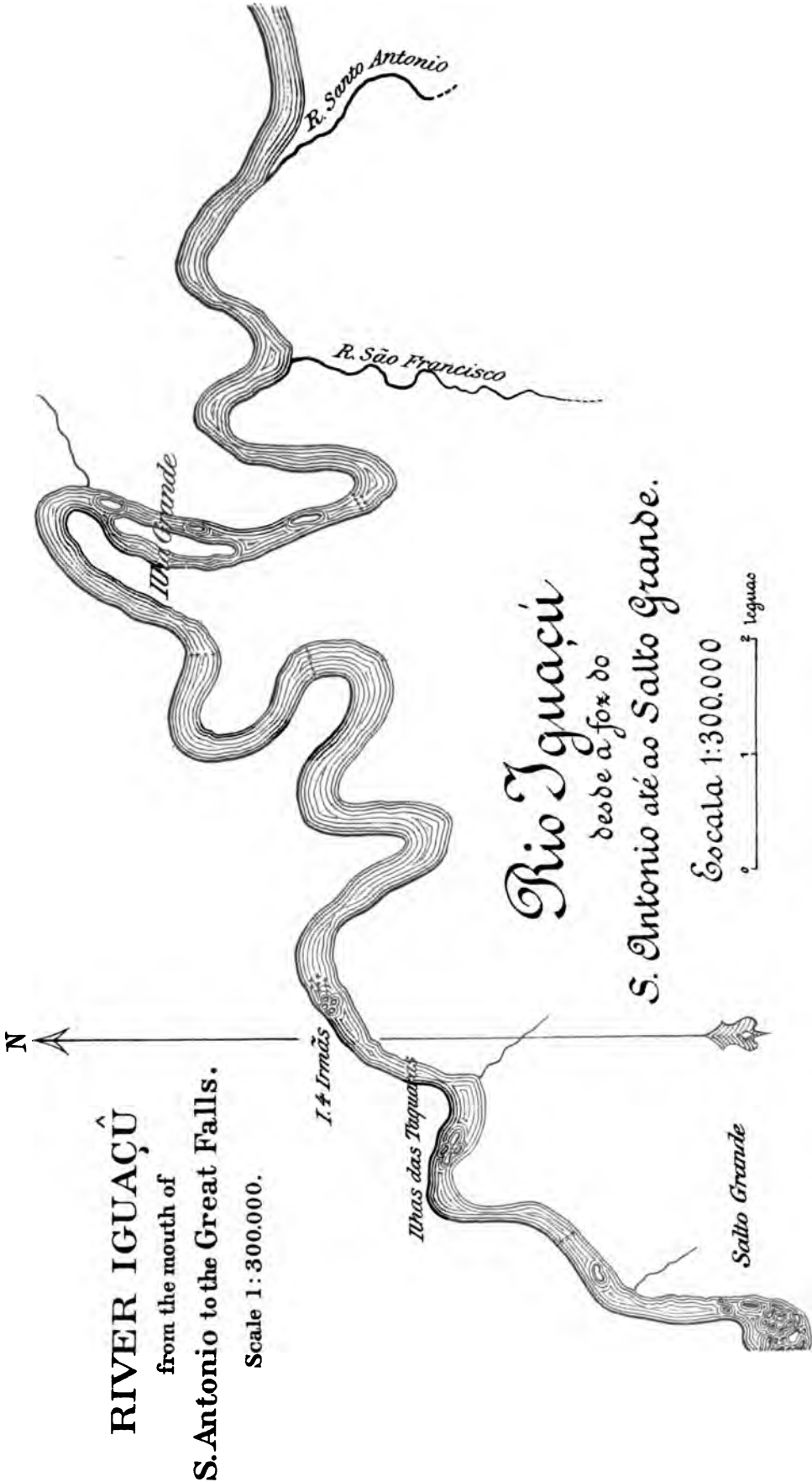
No. 29.

Section of the URUGUAY between the Guarita  
(the Uruguay Pitã of the Demarcators in 1759)  
and the Pepiry-Guaçu.





No. 30.

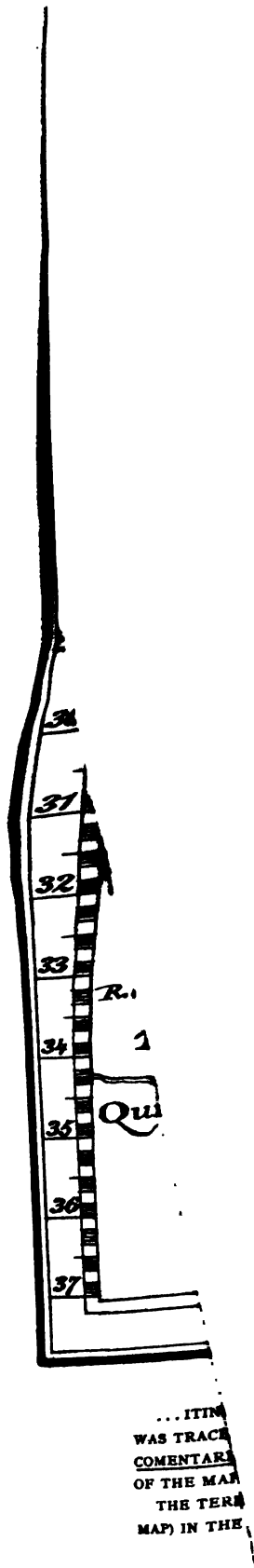




No. 31.

MAP IN THE

















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